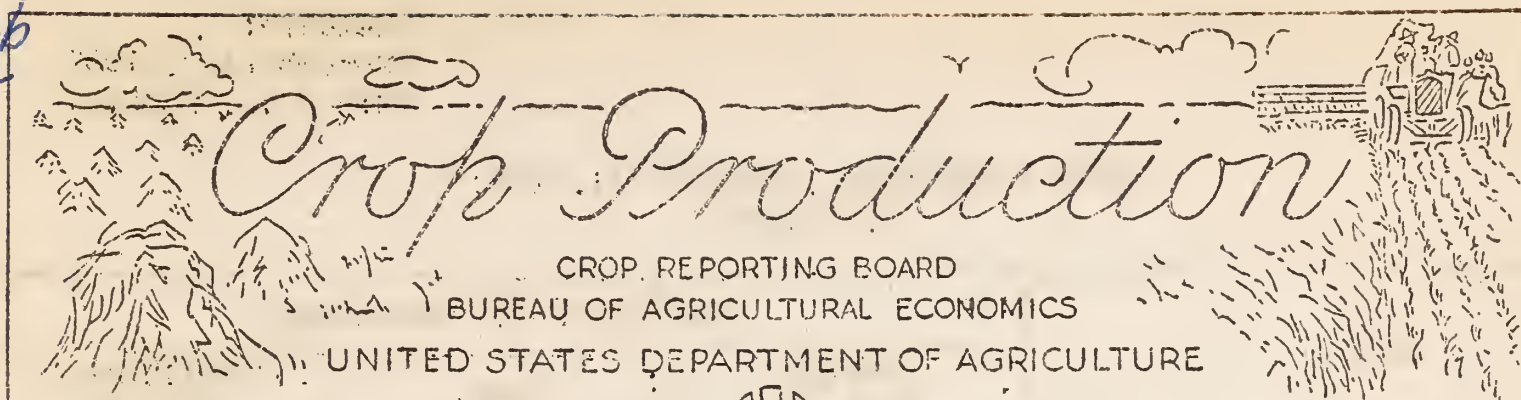


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Release: November 12, 1952



3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

NOVEMBER 1, 1952

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)		
	Average 1941-50	1951	Preliminary 1952 1/	Average 1941-50	1951	Preliminary 1952 1/
Corn, all.....bu.	34.7	36.2	40.2	3,011,652	2,941,423	3,302,875
Wheat, all....."	17.2	16.1	18.4	1,084,664	987,474	1,298,921
Winter....."	17.7	16.2	21.1	799,977	645,469	1,062,590
All spring...."	15.9	15.8	11.7	284,687	342,005	236,331
Durum....."	15.0	14.2	9.9	37,950	35,820	21,424
Other spring."	16.1	16.0	12.0	246,738	306,185	214,907
Oats....."	33.0	36.1	32.7	1,310,736	1,316,396	1,265,660
Barley....."	24.9	27.1	27.0	306,127	254,668	222,476
Rye....."	12.1	12.4	11.7	28,095	21,410	15,759
Flaxseed....."	9.4	8.7	9.1	38,056	33,802	31,033
Rice...100 lb. bag	2/2,084	2/2,250	2/2,474	32,850	43,805	48,392
Sorghum grain..bu.	18.4	18.9	13.5	132,598	159,265	70,674
Cotton.....bale	2/267.6	2/271.9	2/289.7	11,775	15,144	14,905
Hay, all.....ton	1.36	1.45	1.38	101,072	108,461	103,858
Hay, wild....."	.88	.86	.76	12,539	12,563	11,083
Hay, alfalfa..."	2.20	2.26	2.20	34,283	42,937	42,040
Hay, clover and timothy 3/..."	1.38	1.49	1.44	30,242	32,035	31,043
Hay, lespedeza. "	1.07	1.07	.85	6,926	7,479	5,895
Beans, dry edible 100 lb. bag	2/ 976	2/1,231	2/1,265	17,997	17,446	16,655
Peas, dry field "	2/1,270	2/1,298	2/1,209	6,011	3,763	2,697
Soybeans for beans....bu.	19.4	21.2	20.8	202,068	280,512	289,268
Peanuts 4/.....lb.	708	831	758	2,042,448	1,676,125	1,262,820
Potatoes.....bu.	180.4	240.7	246.3	414,525	325,708	349,257
Sweetpotatoes.. "	93.0	91.8	86.9	57,703	28,278	29,362
Tobacco.....lb.	1,124	1,307	1,247	1,841,869	2,328,226	2,231,188
Sugarcane for sugar & seed..ton	19.9	19.2	21.8	6,216	6,120	7,277
Sugar beets.... "	13.2	15.2	15.3	10,013	10,485	10,392
Hops.....lb.	1,289	1,535	1,581	48,789	63,239	61,330
Pasture.....pct.	5/ 77	5/ 79	5/ 56	---	---	---

1/ Estimates for wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, hay, dry field peas, and hops are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.

2/ Pounds. 3/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

4/ Picked and threshed. 5/ Condition November 1.

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CROP PRODUCTION, NOVEMBER 1, 1952
(Continued)

CROP	PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)		
	Average	1951	Preliminary
	1941-50		1952 1/
Apples, Com'l crop.....bu.	2/ 110,380	2/ 110,660	92,696
Peaches....."	2/ 68,186	2/ 63,627	62,622
Pears....."	2/ 30,306	2/ 30,028	30,494
Grapes.....ton	2/ 2,808	2/ 3,386	3,140
Cherries (12 States)....."	2/ 191	2/ 230	202
Apricots (3 States)....."	2/ 229	183	174
Cranberries (5 States)....bbl.	2/ 770	910	786
Pecans.....lb.	123,206	154,895	126,482

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1951	1952	Average	1951	1952
	1941-50			1941-50		
		Million pounds			Millions	
September.....	9,201	9,145	9,060	3,375	3,943	4,108
October.....	8,577	8,528	8,578	3,294	4,240	4,402
Jan.-Oct. Incl.....	101,114	100,183	98,863	47,193	50,218	51,900

1/ Estimates for peaches, cherries, and apricots are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.

2/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

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CROP PRODUCTION, NOVEMBER 1, 1952
(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For	
	Average 1941-50	1951	harvest, 1952	1952 percent of 1951
Corn, all.....	86,909	81,306	82,232	101.1
Wheat, all.....	63,354	61,424	70,407	114.6
Winter.....	45,245	39,762	50,278	126.4
All spring.....	18,110	21,662	20,129	92.9
Durum.....	2,579	2,518	2,165	86.0
Other spring.....	15,530	19,144	17,964	93.8
Oats.....	39,667	36,454	38,682	106.1
Barley.....	12,315	9,391	8,226	87.6
Rye.....	2,294	1,733	1,350	77.9
Flaxseed.....	4,043	3,904	3,395	87.0
Rice.....	1,569	1,947	1,956	100.5
Sorghum grain.....	7,100	8,449	5,229	61.9
Cotton.....	21,020	26,687	24,693	92.5
Hay, all.....	74,536	74,718	75,400	100.9
Hay, wild.....	14,188	14,663	14,679	100.1
Hay, alfalfa.....	15,562	18,969	19,075	100.6
Hay, clover and timothy 1/.....	21,934	21,457	21,632	100.8
Hay, lespedeza.....	6,484	6,990	6,912	98.9
Beans, dry edible.....	1,852	1,417	1,317	92.9
Peas, dry field.....	471	290	223	76.9
Soybeans for beans.....	10,349	13,211	13,906	105.3
Peanuts 2/.....	2,940	2,018	1,665	82.5
Potatoes.....	2,401	1,353	1,418	104.8
Sweetpotatoes.....	625	308	338	109.6
Tobacco.....	1,630	1,781	1,790	100.5
Sugarcane for sugar and seed.....	313	319	334	104.7
Sugar beets.....	751	691	678	98.1
Broomcorn.....	264	261	236	90.4
Hops.....	38	41	39	94.2

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 2/ Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:

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ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

GENERAL CROP REPORT, AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1952

Favorable to ideal harvesting conditions during October speeded harvest to early completion and improved outturns of many late-growing crops. With the second-largest 3,303 million bushel corn crop leading the way, the total expected volume of crop production continued to move upward until it is only 2½ percent below the 1948 record. These same conditions, however, were highly unfavorable for the seeding and development of fall-sown grains.

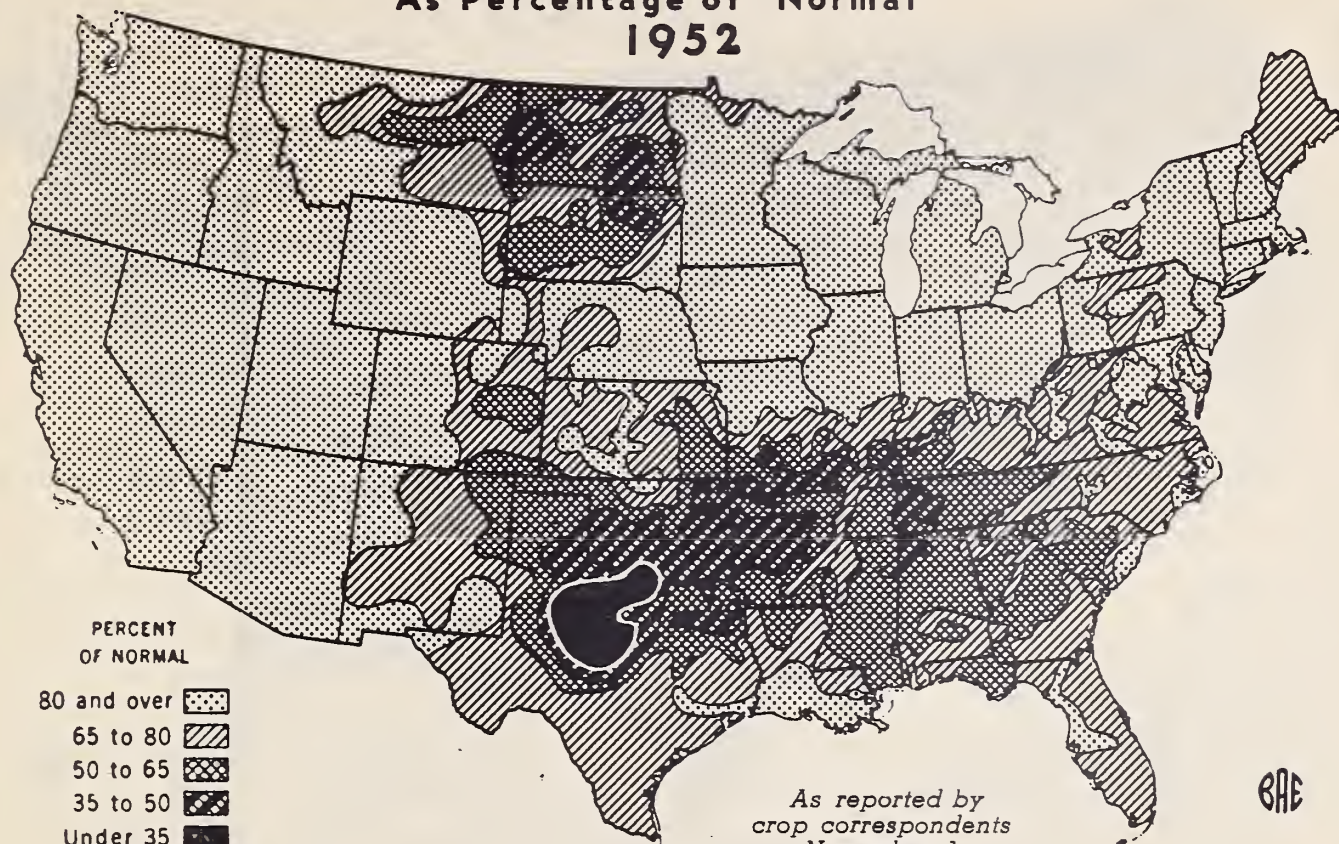
Corn cured rapidly and is generally of good to excellent quality; much corn was shelled for market as it was picked. In much of the Corn Belt, in fact, corn became too brittle for satisfactory machine-picking, resulting in considerable shelling and dropping of ears. The current estimate of production covers quantities salvaged by livestock or gleaned. Virtually all corn matured before killing frosts, resulting in a minimum of soft or immature corn. The 3,303 million bushels now estimated is 46 million more than on October 1.

Soybeans were virtually all harvested by November 1, earlier than in any previous season, and another small increase in outturn is now estimated. Similarly, small increases from October 1 forecasts are shown for rice, potatoes, dry beans, peanuts, sugar beets and grapes. Cotton also is turning out considerably better than expected earlier, largely because of the rapid picking and ginning with a minimum of loss. On the other hand, sorghum grain, tobacco, sweetpotatoes, sugarcane, apples, pears, cranberries and pecans did not quite hold up to earlier expectations.

This general upward trend results in an increase in the all-crops volume. This total is now 132 percent of the 1923-32 base, one point higher than on October 1, but 3 points lower than the 1948 index, the only one to exceed it.

Yields per acre are relatively high. New record yields are indicated for winter wheat, rice, dry beans and sugarbeets; yields of corn and potatoes are

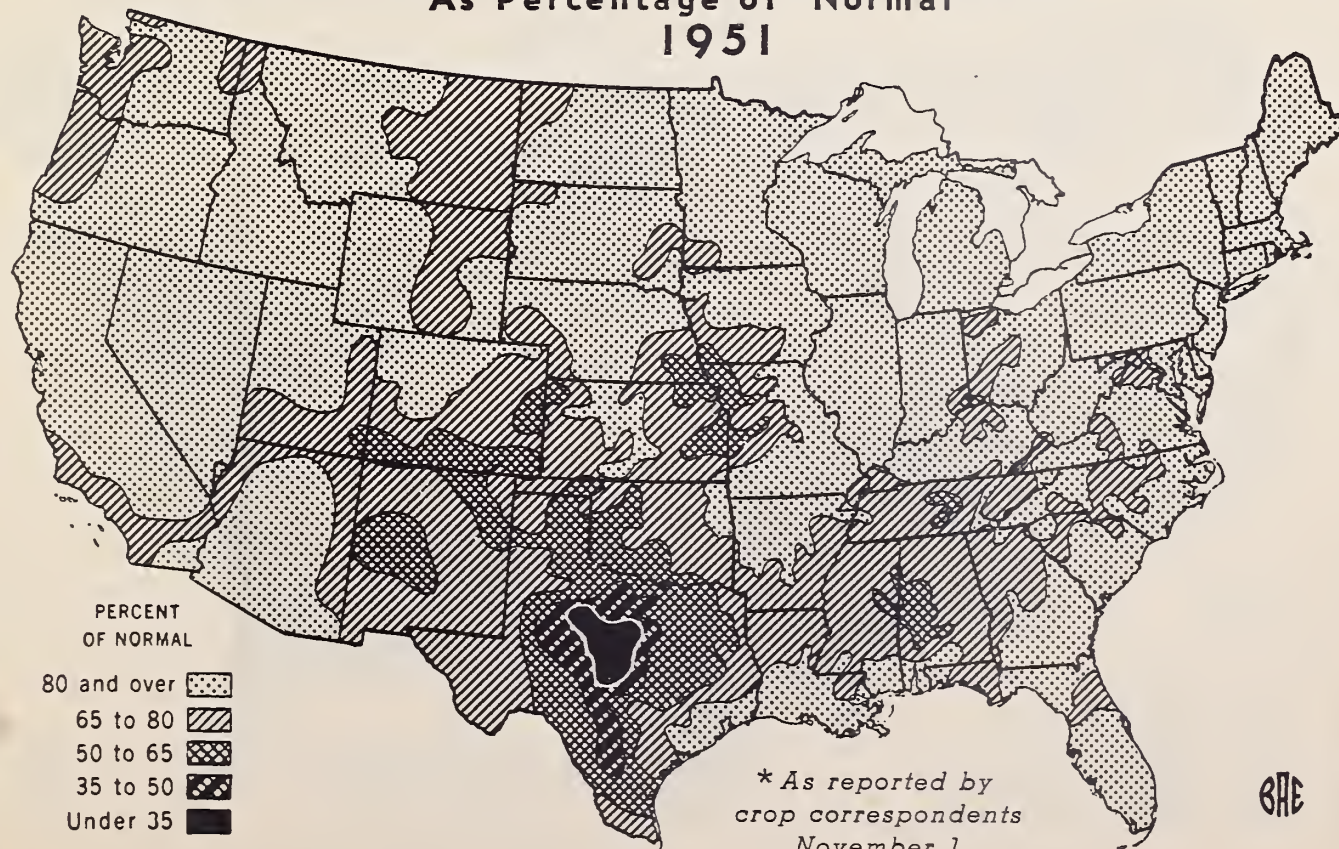
YIELD PER ACRE OF ALL CROPS As Percentage of "Normal" 1952



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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YIELD PER ACRE OF ALL CROPS As Percentage of "Normal" * 1951

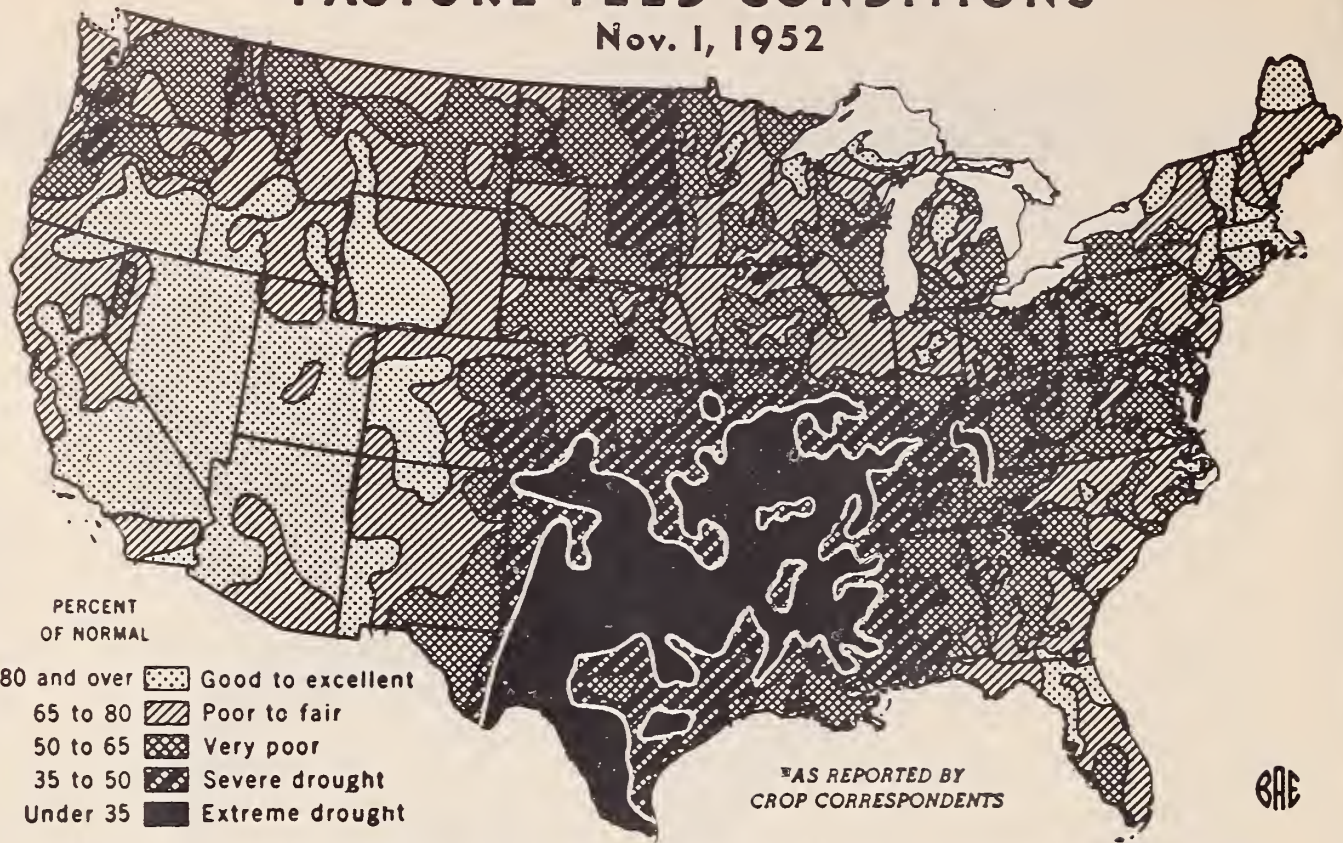


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PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Nov. 1, 1952



PERCENT
OF NORMAL

80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
Under 35 Extreme drought

*AS REPORTED BY
CROP CORRESPONDENTS

BAC

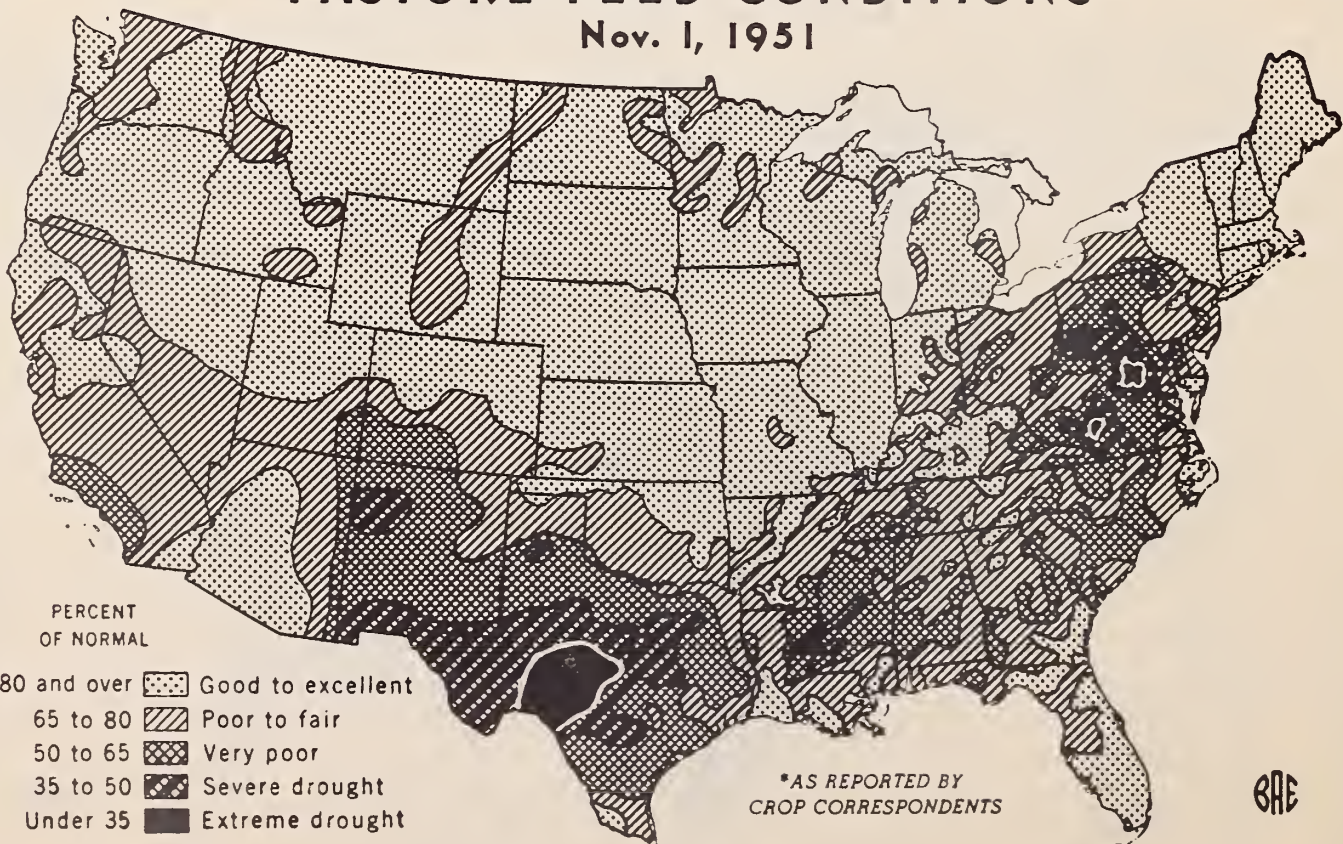
*INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED
FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Nov. 1, 1951



PERCENT
OF NORMAL

80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
Under 35 Extreme drought

*AS REPORTED BY
CROP CORRESPONDENTS

BAC

*INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED
FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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near record. Yields are also higher than last year and average for cotton lint, sugarcane, and hops. On the other hand, yields are lower than last year and average for spring wheat, oats, rye, sorghum grain and sweetpotatoes. The composite yield index based on current estimates for 28 major crops is 148 percent of the 1923-32 base. This is exceeded only by the 151 percent in 1948, and is 5 points above 1950, third highest year. The usual reports by crop correspondents on the "all-crops" yield as of November 1, as presented in the map on page 5, indicate rather uniformly good yields except in much of the South, particularly in the South Central States, and in a large Montana-Dakotas area. In most instances, these poor yields reflect dry conditions last summer.

Winter wheat prospects, as of November 1, were far from satisfactory, but not hopeless, in much of the producing area. Very little rain fell in most of the country during the usual fall-seeding season of September and October. The central and southern Great Plains wheat area has been most seriously affected. Elsewhere, the situation ranges from below average in the East North Central area to serious in the Pacific Northwest. In the Great Plains area, wheat planted early and that sown on summer-fallowed land started fairly well and appears to be holding on, although secondary root systems are not developing because of the dry topsoil. Some wheat sown later sprouted and made short growth, some died after germination and some had not yet germinated. Large acreages have been "dusted in", in the hope that fall rains would supply the necessary moisture for germination and growth. A considerable proportion of the intended winter wheat acreage has not been sown at all, and the season is now becoming too late, except in the South, Southwest and Pacific States. Recalling the "miracle" crops of 1940 and 1948 following fall situations similar in many respects to this, wheat growers have not yet given up hope for their crop, but generally regard it as being in a precarious position, pending receipt of rain. The condition of fall-sown oats, barley and rye follows much the same pattern as for wheat. During the first 10 days of November, rain fell in quantities ranging from nearly an inch to several inches in southeastern Colorado, north central and east Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, and much of the area south and east of the Ohio River. Smaller quantities fell in Missouri, Kansas and the panhandles of Oklahoma and Texas.

Harvest of the 1952 production of all grains has moved rapidly, with wheat, oats, barley, and rye completed early, and harvest of rice, buckwheat, corn and sorghums well advanced for this date. The total outturn is expected to approach 162 million tons, more than in any other year except 1948. Food grains will total nearly 42 million tons, almost as much as the 1947 record. Harvest of the record rice crop was well along in the South, but slow in California. The feed grain total of 120 million tons--nearly as much as in 1942, 1946, 1949, or 1950, but well below the record in 1948--has been exceeded in only those 5 seasons. This total was boosted above that of October 1 by the improvement in prospects for corn, which furthermore is of excellent quality generally. The sorghum grain crop of less than 71 million bushels is only a little over half an average outturn, with most fields in the Southwest low-yielding because of the long drought.

Soybeans were harvested rapidly under favorable conditions that resulted in improved yields and generally good quality for the near-record 289 million bushel outturn. Sugar beets improved slightly during October and a record yield of 15.3 tons per acre is expected with a large part of the acreage dug. Potatoes also improved slightly in yield which, as now estimated, is second only to that of 1950; production of 349 million bushels is a sixth below average, however. Sweetpotato yields declined slightly during

October and production will be only about half average. A record yield of dry beans--1,265 pounds per acre--is now in prospect, but total production of nearly 17 million bags will be below average. Sugarcane yields were further reduced by dry weather, but an above-average crop is still in prospect. Yields of peanuts are slightly better than expected earlier, but because of the small acreage, the total crop is only about 60 percent of average. The outturn of tobacco appears to be holding up to expectations fairly well, with a slight decline in burley more than offsetting improvement in fire-cured types.

While supplies of hay and roughage are regarded as adequate in most of the country, serious shortages are expected in the areas of summer and fall drought. Each November 1 farmers report on this over-all situation, considering not only hay, silage and forage for which estimates are prepared, but also the grazing furnished by pastures, fields and meadows, such crop residues as straw threshed from grain, beans and seed crops, beet pulp and tops, roots grown for feed, and the like. These supplies are seriously short in the entire South Central region, Kansas and New Mexico, and less seriously in Missouri, South Carolina and Georgia. Supplies in most other areas range from nearly adequate in other South Atlantic States to ample in virtually all of the North and West, although there has been some drain on these supplies because of dry pastures this fall and shipments to the drought areas. Pasture condition on November 1, at 56 percent, is lowest since 1934, although it was nearly as low in 1939. The condition ranges from fair in the Northeast and much of the West, to mostly poor to very poor elsewhere. This has entailed considerable supplemental feeding generally. In the Southwest, the feed situation is made even more serious by the relatively small outturn of sorghum grain, and virtually no grazing is available from wheat fields. Western range pastures also deteriorated because of dry weather to the poorest condition since 1934, with a record decline for October. Grazing is fair in Wyoming and western Nebraska, while other sections along the east slope of the Rockies and westward to the Pacific have a fairly good supply of very dry feed. Livestock have held up nearly to average condition, except in the dry Southwest.

Deciduous fruit production in 1952 is estimated 9 percent below last season and 5 percent below average. Declines in prospects during October for apples and pears more than offset an increase for grapes. Production is lighter than last year for all deciduous fruits except pears. Apples are turning out even shorter than expected in all regions and are estimated $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent less than on October 1 and 16 percent less than last year and average. Grapes continued to improve during October and are estimated 12 percent above average but 7 percent below last year. Citrus production for 1952-53 is indicated 3 percent above the 1951-52 total and 12 percent above average. Florida expects a record crop of oranges but a grapefruit crop a little less than last season. California expects larger citrus crops than last season. Tree nut production is 7 percent below last year but 12 percent above average. Walnut and filbert crops are larger than last year, while pecan and almond outturns are smaller; however, each of the nut crops is above average.

A record production of alfalfa seed this year was forecast in mid-October. With the prospective yield per acre highest in 25 years and an acreage only 8 percent below the largest ever harvested, the 1952 production is estimated at 147 million pounds of clean seed, 40 percent larger than in 1951 and nearly twice the 1941-50 average. Production of alfalfa seed this year in the Northern States plus production of

CROP REPORT

as of

November 1, 1952

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

November 12, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

certified seed of improved varieties in Southern producing States makes up nearly two-thirds of the total 1952 crop, compared with 54 percent last year and the average of 42 percent. Furthermore, the large crop of alfalfa seed in Canada, more than twice that of 1951, augments the already large supply of hardy alfalfa seed in the United States. The smallest Sudangrass seed crop in 6 years is forecast for this year. It is estimated at 27.3 million pounds, 28 percent less than in 1951 and 35 percent below average. Because of the small crop and small carry-over this year, the supply of Sudangrass seed for planting next year is 28 percent smaller than was available this year and 45 percent below the average supply. The estimated 1952 production of 25 grass and legume seeds, excluding lespedeza seed for which no production forecast has yet been made, totals 770.3 million pounds, compared with 635.7 million pounds in 1951 and the average of 690 million pounds.

Commercial truck crops for harvest in the fall of 1952 will supply about 4 percent more tonnage than last fall and 9 percent more than average--a total of 1.87 million tons for fresh market. This includes much more carrots, eggplant, lettuce, green peas and green peppers than in the fall of 1951, and moderately more cabbage, celery and tomatoes, but less lima beans, snap beans, cauliflower, cucumbers and spinach. The total for fresh market for all of 1952 is only slightly less than in 1951, with the decline chiefly in the smaller winter, spring and summer crop. For processing, estimates for 10 crops representing about 96 percent of the total, indicate a total of 6.15 million tons, which is about a sixth less than in 1951, but a sixth above average. Smaller outturns than last season are expected for all processing vegetables except sweet corn, fall spinach and cucumbers for pickles, but all are larger than average except beets, pimientos and fall spinach.

Milk production in October held up to average and was slightly larger than in October 1951. With pastures short and dry, crop residues furnished considerable grazing for herds not already shifted to winter rations. Production per cow was relatively high for November 1, but the proportion of cows in herd being milked was lowest for the date since 1945. Egg production in October topped the record set only last October, by 4 percent, and was a third above average for the month. The rate of egg production was highest of record for October and the number of layers was 1 percent larger than a year earlier. Potential layers on farms on November 1, however, were down 5 percent from a year ago, 11 percent below average, and the lowest in number since 1940.

CORN: A near record 1952 production of 3,303 million bushels of corn for all purposes was indicated on November 1. This estimate is up 1.4 percent from the October 1 forecast, and 291 million or nearly 10 percent more than average, but it is 8 percent below the record 1948 crop of 3,605 million bushels. The national yield per acre is now estimated at 40.2 bushels, 4 bushels more than the 1951 yield and 5.5 bushels more than the 10-year average.

This year's production of corn for grain is estimated at 2,975 million bushels, 12 percent above the 2,653 million bushels harvested for grain in 1951. The proportion of the crop to be utilized as grain is smaller than usual in the dry

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areas of the South and the Southwest where more of the crop was cut for forage, silage or was pastured. The proportion for grain is normal or above in the main corn areas of the North Central States where bountiful yields of excellent quality corn were harvested for grain under near ideal conditions.

Killing frosts in early October and dry weather during the entire month permitted uninterrupted corn picking operations. With more mechanical pickers in use this year than ever before, harvesting progressed rapidly and by November 1 the bulk of the Nation's corn crop was harvested. The moisture content of practically all the crop was low enough to permit storage.

About 83 percent of the 1952 U. S. crop of corn for all purposes was produced in the 12 North Central States. In six of these, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska, November 1 yields per acre were higher than indicated on October 1, while for five States mostly in the West North Central area, they were unchanged. Record yields are now indicated for Iowa, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Only in South Dakota was a lower yield indicated this month than on October 1. In most of the Corn Belt corn reached full maturity before killing frosts occurred in early October. By the end of October, harvesting was 85 percent or more completed in the southern portions of the Corn Belt and from two-thirds to three-fourths completed in northern areas.

In Illinois, this year's harvest was the earliest and fastest on record. In Iowa, tests made in October show the moisture content of corn was the lowest in the last 13 years, except for 1949. Excessive shelling of corn by mechanical pickers was reported in all areas, and in many cases later in October pickers operated only in the forenoons when husks were damp. In several States growers found it profitable to glean fields. Cribbing facilities were short in many areas, especially in the East North Central States, and much of the new crop is being stored in temporary cribs and driveways. More than the usual volume of corn moved into country elevators directly from fields.

In several Central and South Atlantic States, notably Kentucky, Arkansas, Virginia and West Virginia, indicated yields were lower on November 1 than a month earlier. In some areas, droughty conditions forced the corn crop to maturity 2 to 3 weeks ahead of the usual dates and harvest was further advanced by November 1 than at any time in recent years. In the dry areas, feed shortages caused more diversion of acreage to forage, silage and pasture, and a smaller proportion was harvested for grain. However, improved prospects in other States offset the declines and the combined average yield for these two regions remained unchanged from the October level.

In the North Atlantic States, yield prospects were more than a bushel above a month ago. Most of the crop matured early. Growers increased the use of hybrids this year. No general killing frosts were received until early October. Improved prospects were noted in both of the important corn States in this group--Pennsylvania and New York--but slightly smaller yields than October 1 are now expected in New Jersey, Connecticut and New Hampshire.

In the Western States prospects during October improved in 5 of the 11 States. While much of the dry-land corn acreage is in poor condition, that on irrigated land yielded well.

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SORGHUM GRAIN: Production of sorghum grain, estimated at 70,674,000 bushels, is the smallest since 1939 and less than half the 1951 crop of 159,265,000 bushels. The 10-year average is 132,598,000 bushels. For Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, production in prospect this year is 58,922,000 bushels, or 33 per cent of the National outturn.

Harvesting of the crop made rapid progress during October as dry weather prevailing during the period favored harvesting operations in all producing areas. Early October frosts occurred in Kansas, New Mexico and Oklahoma stopping growth and development of late planted sorghums. Yield prospects remain unchanged from a month ago for the important States of Texas and Kansas, but declined one-half bushel in Oklahoma. The U. S. yield per acre is 13.5 bushels, compared with 18.9 bushels last year and the average of 18.4 bushels.

Another reason that the total production of sorghum grain is considerably below a year ago is that a greater than usual proportion of this year's planted acreage was used for forage, bundle feed, and pasture. Reduced production of hay and other roughages because of the drought in the southwestern States is an important factor contributing to this shift in use of the crop. Furthermore, the early frost in New Mexico, Kansas, and Oklahoma stopped growth of late planted crops prior to complete maturity and necessitated some shift in utilization.

SOYBEANS: Production of soybeans as of November 1 is estimated at 289 million bushels, an increase of about 1 percent from the October 1 forecast. The current crop has been exceeded only by the 299 million bushels harvested in 1950. The 1951 crop of 281 million bushels ranked third. In several of the major States, indicated yields turned out better than expected, bringing the U. S. yield to 20.8 bushels per acre, an increase of 0.2 bushel over October 1. This compares with 21.2 bushels in 1951 and to the record yield of 22.3 bushels per acre in 1949.

Harvest in the main "soybelt" area was virtually complete by November 1. The harvesting season was perhaps the most favorable of record. Harvesting losses have been considerably less than usual, and this has been a factor contributing to the higher than expected yields. The quality of the crop in most producing areas is reported as exceptionally good.

Yields in the North Central area are reported higher than a month ago. Increases are shown in Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska. The indicated yield per acre in each of these States, except Ohio, is above all previous records. Illinois, the heaviest producing State, shows no change from the relatively high yields expected a month ago. Combining in that State was nearly complete by November 1.

Continued improvement is reported in the South Atlantic area with Delaware, Maryland, and North Carolina indicating higher yields than a month ago. No changes were reported in the other producing States of the area. Harvesting is making rapid progress in Virginia and North Carolina, although on November 1 a considerable acreage still remained to be combined. The long continued drought in the western area of the South Central States resulted in slightly lower yield prospects for that area as a whole. Most producing States of the area indicated no change from a month ago, but declines were reported in Mississippi and Oklahoma. Production prospects in Oklahoma were curtailed sharply, not only because of lower yields but because a considerable acreage intended for beans has been cut for hay.

PEANUTS: The 1952 peanut crop from the acreage for picking and threshing is estimated at 1,263 million pounds. This is 3 percent above the October 1 forecast but 25 percent less than the 1,676 million pounds harvested in 1951 and 38 percent less than the 10-year average of 2,042 million pounds. Improved prospects during the past month in the Virginia-Carolina and Southeastern areas more than offset declines in the Southwestern area.

In the Virginia-Carolina area, weather conditions during October were especially favorable for harvesting peanuts. Digging is virtually completed and picking and threshing, which began during the latter half of the month -- somewhat earlier than usual -- is expected to advance rapidly during November.

In the Southeastern area, where picking and threshing was well advanced by November 1 under generally favorable conditions, yields of "runner" type peanuts are turning out better than expected earlier. Spanish peanuts, which showed no appreciable recovery after the dry weather, are generally yielding rather low, poor quality nuts.

In the Southwestern area, prospects for peanuts continue to be rather poor and prospective production declined in Oklahoma and New Mexico during October. Due to the continued dry weather and low yields, harvest is advancing somewhat faster than usual.

DRY BEANS: Production of dry beans is estimated at 16,655,000 bags, (100 pounds uncleaned basis) an increase of 364,000 bags or about 2 percent from October 1 prospects. The 1952 crop, as now estimated, is still well below the 17.4 million bags harvested in 1951 and about 7 percent less than the 10-year average of 18.0 million bags. The average yield of 1,265 pounds per acre is the highest of record, 34 pounds above the previous high in 1951. The 10-year average yield is only 976 pounds per acre.

In the Eastern area, production prospects are up about 6 percent due to yields in Michigan and New York averaging substantially higher than expected a month earlier. Quality of the bean crop in this area is good as a result of near perfect maturing and harvesting conditions. The indicated production of 5,520,000 bags is about 6 percent below last year.

In the Northwestern bean producing area, prospects have changed little from a month earlier. A sharp increase in Nebraska is nearly offset by decreases in Wyoming and Washington. In Washington, a smaller acreage is being harvested than indicated earlier. Harvest has been completed under favorable weather conditions. The indicated production of 4,385,000 bags for the Northwestern area is about 4 percent below last year.

In the Pinto bean area, the Southwest, the indicated production of 2,099,000 bags is about the same as a month earlier and about 16 percent above last year's production.

No change is indicated for California bean production. The yield of Lima beans has been generally satisfactory although not equal to last year. Harvesting of Standard Limas has been rather slow because of considerable fog and humidity. Baby Lima harvest is nearly completed as is the harvest of "other" varieties. Total production of all varieties in California is estimated at 4,651,000 bags, or about 11 percent less than produced in 1951.

RICE: With harvest condition almost ideal in the larger producing States of Louisiana, Texas and California and generally favorable in Mississippi and Arkansas, a "bumper" crop of rice is practically assured. The current estimate of 48,392,000 equivalent 100-pound bags is 1 percent more than the October 1 forecast, 10 percent more than the 43,805,000 bags harvested in 1951 and 47 percent more than the 10-year average of 32,850,000 bags. The largest crops of record are expected in each of the five producing States for which estimates are made. The indicated yield of 2,474 pounds is the highest of record and compares with the 1951 yield of 2,250 pounds and the 10-year average of 2,084 pounds.

Production in the Southern rice area which includes Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas is placed at 36,512,000 bags compared with 33,443,000 bags harvested in this area last year. In Mississippi, where harvest is reported to be more than three-fourths complete, early maturing rice was harvested under generally favorable conditions but frost caused some damage to late rice. In Arkansas, the unusually dry weather enabled growers to harvest early maturing rice sooner than usual with a minimum amount of loss from lodging, shattering and pests. However, frosts and freezes in October damaged late rice to the extent that some of this acreage will not be harvested. In Louisiana and Texas, good quality rice crops are almost completely harvested under favorable conditions.

In California, rains, which occurred unusually late in the season, have delayed harvest. However, nearly two-thirds of the crop was harvested by November 1.

COMMERCIAL APPLES: The 1952 commercial apple crop is estimated at 92,696,000 bushels. This is 3 percent less than a month ago and 16 percent below both the 1951 crop and the 10-year average. Downward changes in production since October 1 were reported in each of the major regions of the United States with the largest decrease indicated for the Eastern States. The unusually dry, warm weather during October in the United States from coast to coast was an important factor resulting generally in smaller sizes and lower quality of this year's commercial apple crop. Compared with a year ago, production is down 25 percent in Eastern States and 39 percent in the Central States, but is up 14 percent in the Western States. Production in 1952 was below the 10-year average in all major regions.

Commercial apple production in the Eastern States is estimated at 39,507,000 bushels, compared with 52,788,000 bushels in 1951 and the 10-year average of 46,502,000 bushels. The leading States in this area are New York with 11,395,000 bushels and Virginia with 9,948,000 bushels. The New York crop is well below the 1951 total of 17,291,000 bushels while the Virginia crop is 4 percent above the 1951 crop of 9,560,000 bushels. In New York, some very good crops of Delicious apples were reported from the Hudson Valley though with considerable variation between orchards. The Rhode Island Greening crop is very short in New York State. The crop of 4,914,000 bushels in Pennsylvania is 36 percent less than in 1951. The crop in this State is reported to have good keeping quality but storages will not be filled. In the important Adams-Franklin-York area of Pennsylvania, sizes were smaller than usual but a number of growers reported the best color and quality in years;

Production in the Central States amounts to 14,922,000 bushels compared with 24,342,000 bushels in 1951 and the 10-year average of 19,301,000 bushels. Michigan, the heaviest producer in this group, has a crop of 5,508,000 bushels, 39 percent under 1951 and 21 percent below average. Harvest was nearly completed by November 1. Apples were generally of good size and color except for some in the southeastern section of the State. Ohio has a 1952 commercial crop of 2,491,000 bushels, well under 1951 while Illinois has a crop amounting to 2,184,000 bushels, 45 percent less than 1951. In Ohio, dry weather during the summer and fall resulted in small sized fruit but color generally is exceptionally good. Only a few apples remained on trees on the 20th of October, when a heavy freeze occurred. Indiana has a 1952 crop of 1,069,000 bushels, much under 1951 and below average. Wisconsin production in 1952 of 1,238,000 bushels is slightly over 1951 and is well above average. The Missouri crop is placed at 799,000 bushels, 45 percent less than 1951 and 34 percent below average. The dry weather during September and October, together with killing frosts the first of October in the Northwest District, reduced the Missouri crop.

Production in the Western States is estimated at 38,267,000 bushels, more than the short crop of 33,530,000 bushels in 1951 but well below the 10-year average of 44,576,000 bushels. Washington State, the leading apple State in the Nation, has a crop of 22,630,000 bushels, about a million bushels less than estimated as of October 1. The crop is 18 percent larger than in 1951 but is 23 percent less than average. Growers reported a smaller yield on Jonathans, Standard Delicious and Winesaps than was expected a month ago. Some increase in size of Red Delicious did not offset the smaller pick of other varieties. Because of the warm weather in late September and during October the apples did not color as well as usual, forcing many apples into lower grades and reducing the supply of premium grades. The crop of Delicious is short this year. The California apple crop of 8,820,000 bushels is 13 percent larger than 1951 and 10 percent more than average. Oregon production at 2,700,000 bushels is slightly less than a month ago. The 1952 crop is 16 percent larger than 1951 but is slightly below the 10-year average. In Hood River Valley, picking was completed by October 30. Growers had excellent weather for harvesting. Idaho has a crop of 1,659,000 bushels, 3 percent more than in 1951 but slightly below average. October was favorable for harvesting the crop. Many growers picked for color in early October as the warm weather during late September and early October delayed coloring of the apples. Colorado has a 1952 crop of 1,320,000 bushels, 2 percent above 1951 but below the 10-year average. Colorado apples were harvested under favorable conditions with very little loss.

PEARS: The 1952 pear crop is estimated at 30,494,000 bushels, 2 percent more than the 1951 crop of 30,028,000 bushels and slightly above the 10-year average of 30,306,000 bushels. The Bartlett pear crop in the three Pacific Coast States was 20,029,000 bushels, 5 percent above 1951 and 10 percent above average.

Production of fall and winter pears amounts to 6,112,000 bushels. This is 5 percent less than the 1951 crop and 2 percent below average.

The California crop of Bartletts, totaling 14,334,000 bushels has been harvested for some time. Harvest of the Washington Bartlett crop of 3,465,000 bushels was completed in September. The crop was less than 1951 and well below average. Oregon's crop of Bartlett pears amounted to 2,230,000 bushels, slightly more than the 1951 crop and above the 10-year average.

Fall and winter pears have been harvested under very favorable weather conditions. The Washington crop of fall and winter pears totals 1,344,000 bushels, 15 percent less than the 1951 crop and 26 percent below average. Oregon's 1952 crop of fall and winter pears amounts to 3,268,000 bushels, 15 percent more than in 1951 and well above average. California's crop of pears other than Bartletts totals 1,500,000 bushels, 25 percent less than 1951 production but 3 percent above average. A large part of the Nelis crop was processed. Hardys yielded well this year but production of later varieties such as D'Anjou, Bosc, Comice and Nelis varieties was less than expected earlier.

GRAPES: The crop is estimated at 3,139,900 tons-- $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent above the October 1 forecast. Production this year is 7 percent below last year but 12 percent above average. California grapes are estimated at 2,956,000 tons compared with 3,224,000 tons last year and 2,627,100 tons average. The estimates by types for California this year are 593,000 tons of wine varieties, 697,000 tons of table varieties, and 1,666,000 tons of raisin varieties. Each of the three groups are below last season but above average. The warm, dry weather of late September and all of October was particularly favorable for the maturity and harvest of late California grape varieties. Tokay grapes have all been harvested. Emperor harvest began in early October and is still underway. The crop is of excellent quality and color and a large volume is going into cold storage. Winery crushing was very heavy during October and reached a peak during the last week of the month. The season was very satisfactory for sun-drying of raisins and the crop is now all under cover. Arizona harvested 2,800 tons this year--300 tons more than last year and 1,730 tons above average. Most of the Arizona grapes move early in the season to fresh markets.

Washington has almost completed harvest of a record grape crop, estimated at 27,000 tons. Production in the Great Lakes States (New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan) is placed at 126,000 tons--above last month, last year, and average. Harvesting was completed in October under generally favorable weather conditions. Quality was good and sugar content was high.

CITRUS: The early and midseason orange crop is forecast at a record high of almost 62 million boxes--8 percent above the 1951-52 crop and 29 percent above average. Florida expects 46 million boxes this season compared with 43.8 million produced in 1951-52. California navels are forecast at 14.6 million compared with 12.7 million last season. Valencia oranges in Florida, Texas and Arizona are indicated at 35.8 million boxes--1 percent above last season and 45 percent above average. The first forecast of California Valencias will be released December 10. Grapefruit production (exclusive of the California summer crop for which the first forecast will be made in December) is indicated at 37.2 million boxes--5 percent below last season and 25 percent below average. California lemons are forecast at 13.1 million boxes--4 percent above the 1951-52 crop and 4 percent above average.

In Florida, October weather was favorable for development of citrus crops. Rainfall has been heavy in all areas. Harvest has been slower than usual. By the first of November about one million boxes of oranges had been picked, mostly for fresh markets. Last season, fruit also was slow in maturing and only about $1\frac{1}{2}$ million boxes of oranges had moved by November 1. Grapefruit harvest at 2 million boxes was about 10 percent below last year. About a fifth of the oranges and the grapefruit harvested has been processed so far this season.

The Texas citrus area has received very little rain for several weeks and irrigation water has also been short. Oranges are now forecast at 1 million boxes compared with 1.2 million on October 1 and only 300,000 boxes last season. Grapefruit are placed at 400,000 boxes compared with 450,000 boxes a month earlier but double the production of last season. Harvest of oranges and grapefruit is underway. Arizona citrus prospects declined during October. All oranges are forecast at 1 million boxes and grapefruit at 3 million boxes.

California weather during October was generally favorable. Harvest of Central California navels will begin in late November. Sizes are satisfactory in Central and Northern areas but smaller than average in Southern Counties. Harvest of old crop Valencias in Southern Counties is about complete.

CRANBERRIES: The U.S. total is estimated at 786,000 barrels---a drop of 3 percent from the October 1 forecast. An improvement in New Jersey was more than offset by declines in Massachusetts, Wisconsin and Washington. The 1951 crop was 910,300 barrels and the 10-year average is 769,660 barrels.

October weather in Massachusetts and New Jersey was very favorable for harvest which was completed by November 1. In Massachusetts, size and color of berries was below average and the fruit worm caused more damage than usual. Production at 440,000 barrels is below last year and below average. New Jersey Early Blacks were small in size but late varieties were large and of better quality than usual. Production at 183,000 barrels is above last year and above average. The Wisconsin crop is estimated at 186,000 barrels---below last year but above average. Harvest is completed.

The Washington crop at 33,500 barrels is 42 percent below last year's crop and 7 percent below average. A light set was followed by a dry summer. Insect damage was severe. Harvest will be completed by mid-November. Production in Oregon is estimated at 23,500 barrels---13 percent above last year and 90 percent above average. Harvest was about two-thirds completed by November 1.

ALMONDS, WALNUTS AND FILBERTS: Walnut production for California and Oregon is estimated at 79,700 tons---3 percent above the 1951 crop and 14 percent above average. The California crop is placed at 72,000 tons---5 percent above last year and 14 percent above average. Harvest was practically complete by November 1. More than half the Oregon crop was still on the trees on November 1. Quality is very good.

California almonds are estimated at 35,300 tons, down 7,400 tons from last year but 4,160 tons above average. Almond harvest is practically completed but much of the crop has not yet been delivered to packers.

The filbert crop in Washington and Oregon is estimated at 11,480 tons---66 percent above last year and about the same above average.

FIGS AND OLIVES: In California, gathering of the dried fig crop has been completed with most of the Calimyrnas reported to have been sold by growers. The movement of the other three major varieties, White Adriatics, Kadotas, and Black Missions has been relatively slow through October. A good crop of olives is indicated in California with average sizes large. Harvest of olives for canning started in late September and advanced rapidly through October.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 12, 1952

November 1, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

PECANS: Total production is placed at 126,432,000 pounds--18 percent below last year but 3 percent above average. This season's estimate consists of 63,781,000 pounds of improved varieties and 62,701,000 pounds of wild and seedling pecans. Most of the decline from 1951 production is in the improved varieties, which dropped 26 percent below the record crop of 86,660,000 pounds last season. Prospects declined during October in Florida, Louisiana and Oklahoma but improved in Texas, with a net decline for the U.S. of about 800,000 pounds. Nearly all pecan growing areas suffered from dry weather this season. The dry weather was favorable, however, for control of insects and diseases and for harvest, which is about complete. Nuts are small but generally are well-filled and of good quality. Georgia, the leading State in the production of improved pecans, expects 40,500,000 pounds of all pecans which is a fifth below last year but 37 percent above average. Texas, the leading State in the production of wild pecans, has 36,750,000 pounds of all pecans for this year--6½ times the short crop last year and one-fifth above average. Oklahoma, usually ranking second of the wild pecan States, expects only 4,050,000 pounds of all pecans--a sixth of last year and a fifth of average. The season in Oklahoma has been extremely unfavorable, starting with freezes in April, followed by extended drought, and climaxed by a freeze on October 7 before most nuts were fully mature.

POTATOES: Harvest of potatoes is nearing completion and the national crop is placed at 349,257,000 bushels. Indicated production is 7 percent above the short crop of 325,708,000 bushels harvested in 1951 but 16 percent below average. Losses from frosts and freezes have been light this year and have generally been confined to local areas. Quality of tubers is also good. The crop now indicated is 3.7 million bushels larger than expected a month ago, with the late areas in all parts of the country contributing to this increase. The U. S. yield of 246 bushels per acre has been exceeded only by the record yield of 253 bushels harvested in 1950.

For the 29 late States, production is estimated at 282,356,000 bushels, compared with last year's short crop of 255,937,000 bushels and the 1941-50 average of 323,128,000 bushels. Compared with 1951, increases of 5.2, 2.0 and 19.2 million bushels, respectively, are indicated for the late States in the East, the Central States and the West.

Yields in Maine are in line with earlier estimates and the crop was harvested without significant losses. Yields in this State were extremely variable but most fields had a rather light set of tubers which developed to fairly good size. In both upstate New York and on Long Island, yields are higher than indicated a month ago. Favorable weather during the second half of September and in early October permitted tubers in many upstate fields to put on more tonnage. Yields are very spotty in Pennsylvania but are turning out better than had been expected. In this State, quality is good but some fields had a light set of large tubers. Many of these large tubers must be graded out on account of hollow heart.

In the central part of the country, yields are turning out equal to or above those estimated a month ago for all States, except South Dakota. In that State, dry weather reduced yields below those expected earlier as tubers failed to size properly. Digging of the Michigan crop proceeded without interruption and was completed about mid-October. Quality of Wisconsin potatoes is good and close utilization of the crop is expected. Harvest was completed in the Red River Valley earlier than usual and losses were negligible. Good quality tubers were produced in this important area of production.

CROP REPORTas of
November 1, 1952**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE****BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS****CROP REPORTING BOARD**Washington, D. C.,
November 12, 1952
3:00 P.M. (D.S.T.)

In the West, production is slightly higher than indicated a month ago even though yields in Idaho were a little short of preharvest expectations. Quality of the Idaho crop is exceptionally good in contrast to the poor quality of tubers dug in 1951. In Montana, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Washington and Oregon, yields are higher than previously estimated. Yields from irrigated and non-irrigated acreage in Montana were very good and the crop was harvested under ideal conditions. A small acreage in Wyoming remained in the ground when low temperatures were recorded on October 6. Losses on such acreage were heavy but the acreage involved was too small to materially affect the State yield. The 590-bushel yield indicated for Colorado exceeds the previous record-high yield by 65 bushels per acre. In that State, there was a further concentration of acreage in the San Luis Valley this year and ideal conditions prevailed in this area throughout the growing and harvest seasons. Harvest of the late crop has been finished in most Washington districts and was completed under almost ideal conditions. Yields in the California late summer and early fall producing districts were exceptionally heavy this year. Harvest has been completed in the Tularelake area and movement has been limited as growers apparently intend to hold for later marketing. The condition of late acreage for winter harvest in this State is fair to good. Much of this acreage was planted with poor quality seed and weather during late summer and early fall was unfavorable.

For the 8 intermediate States, production is estimated at 15,540,000 bushels, compared with the 1951 crop of 21,459,000 bushels and the 1941-50 average of 31,106,000 bushels. Indicated production of 51,361,000 bushels for the 12 early States is 6 percent larger than the 48,312,000 bushels produced in 1951 but 15 percent below the 60,291,000 bushel average.

SWEETPOTATOES: Harvest of sweetpotatoes nears completion and yields are below preharvest expectations. The 29,362,000-bushel crop now indicated is 4 percent larger than last year's unusually small production but 49 percent below average. Continued dry weather during October and the killing of vines in some States by earlier-than-usual frosts prevented sweetpotatoes from sizing as expected a month ago. Dry weather has made harvest difficult, especially in the heavy soils.

Practically all of the New Jersey acreage was dug by November 1 and yields were lower than expected prior to digging. The extremely dry summer and fall also reduced yields sharply on much of the acreage in the North Central States.

For the South Atlantic States, production is slightly lower than indicated a month ago, with reduced yields in Delaware and North Carolina more than offsetting an increase in Virginia. Harvest of both the commercial and farm crops in Virginia was practically complete by the end of October. On the Eastern Shore of this State, yields turned out better than expected earlier as only the extremely early acreage was materially affected by the summer drought. There was a light set in many Maryland fields and losses from excessive cracking have been heavy. Heavy cracking of sweetpotatoes is reported in North Carolina, causing cullage to be heavier than usual. Freezing weather in late October stopped growth of the Georgia crop. Harvesting of the Florida crop was very active in October under favorable conditions.

In the South Central States, sweetpotatoes deteriorated during the past month and yields are below average in all States except Louisiana. Harvest nears completion in Louisiana and yields are turning out lower than expected before digging. Yields in Kentucky and Tennessee are a little higher than expected a month ago.

Tobacco: The total U. S. production of all tobacco is placed at 2,231 million pounds, virtually the same as estimated a month ago. The current crop is indicated to be below only the record crops of 1951 and 1946 which totaled 2,328 and 2,315 million pounds, respectively.

Flue-cured production, estimated at 1,389 million pounds, is unchanged from the October 1 forecast. The 1952 production of flue-cured is indicated to be second only to the record crop of 1,452 million pounds in 1951. The 1941-50 average production is 1,064 million pounds. Marketing continues for Types 11 and 12. A larger percentage of the crop remained to be sold than on November 1 a year ago.

The November 1 estimate of burley is placed at 607 million pounds--4 million pounds below October 1. Indicated yield per acre for a number of producing States is higher this month but these increases were more than offset by a slightly lower yield for Kentucky. Production in 1951 was 617 million pounds and the 10-year average is about 500 million pounds.

Maryland tobacco production, at 39.2 million pounds, is the same as indicated last month. This compares with 41.6 million pounds produced last year and the 10-year average of 33.7 million pounds.

Fire-cured production is now estimated at 56.4 million pounds. This is an increase of about one percent over October 1 but is still below the 59.5 million pounds produced last year. Dark air-cured production is estimated at 30.5 million pounds compared with 30.2 million pounds forecast last month. Last year the crop totaled 31.7 million pounds.

The production of all cigar types is placed at 109 million pounds, practically the same as last month's estimate. This year's crop of fillers is estimated at 46.9 million pounds compared with 63.0 million pounds in 1951. Production of binders is placed at 47.6 million pounds, about 2.5 percent below the 48.8 million pounds produced last year. The wrapper crop of 14.4 million pounds this year compares with 14.8 million pounds produced last year.

SUGAR BEETS: A sugar beet crop of 10,392,000 tons now seems assured. In most States a large part of the crop was harvested by November 1 and generally under very good conditions. An early sharp freeze in Wyoming caused some damage and early October frosts killed beet tops in some adjacent areas.

The indicated average yield per acre for the United States is 15.3 tons. This is only one-tenth of a ton more than in 1951. Total production in 1951 was 10,485,000 tons and the 10-year average is 10,013,000 tons.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: The production of sugarcane for sugar and seed is estimated at 7,277,000 tons. This is about 2 percent below the October 1 forecast, due to adverse weather conditions in Louisiana, but 19 percent more than the 6,120,000 tons harvested from the 1951 crop and 17 percent more than the 10-year average of 6,216,000 tons.

Continued dry weather in Louisiana during October was unfavorable for the development of sugarcane and yields are turning out somewhat below earlier expectations. In Florida, weather conditions throughout the season have been mostly favorable for sugarcane and the crop is now ready for harvest.

PASTURES: Continued lack of rain during October further reduced this year's fall pasture feed, as the poorest pasture season in a dozen years neared its close. On November 1 pasture conditions averaged 56 percent of normal--the poorest since 1934 and the second lowest in the 19 years of record. The current condition was 23 percentage points below November 1 a year ago and 11 points below a month ago, with pasture feed below average in all regions. However, open weather during October permitted maximum use of the very limited available grass and more than the usual grazing of corn stalks and meadow aftermath. Stock water was scarce and was being hauled in many areas. Supplemental feeding of livestock was general over the country and full winter rations was being fed in many critically short pasture areas.

The drought in the southern Great Plains and lower Mississippi Valley areas (see pasture map on page 6) continued unabated through October. For the South Central States as a whole, pasture condition on November 1 averaged 35 percent of normal--less than half the 1941-50 average November 1 condition of 73 percent. In 5 of the 8 States in this area, November 1 pasture condition was the lowest in the 19 years of record, in 2 it equaled the previous low, and in the other it was only 1 point above the record low. Compared with a year ago, the current November 1 condition was down some 29 points for the region as a whole and, by States, from 13 to 49 percentage points.

In the remainder of the country east of the Rocky Mountains, pasture condition was quite variable with large areas of poor pasture feed resulting from dry weather and killing frosts. In the East North Central regions, pasture conditions averaged the second lowest for November 1 in 19 years of record, in the South Atlantic region the third lowest and in the West North Central regions the fifth lowest. In the northern States the pasture season is now drawing to a close, but open weather has permitted more than the usual pasturing of available late feed, corn fields and other crop residues. Fall sown grains have furnished very little pasture feed this year in the central and southern Great Plains where drought has been severe, with volunteer stands now exhausted and new seedings either not up or insufficiently rooted to permit grazing.

Further West, pastures were very poor in Montana and the Pacific Northwest and in parts of Colorado and New Mexico. Nowever, in Arizona, Utah, Nevada, and California, pastures were average or above for November 1 and supplying fair feed for this time of year. The condition of pastures for the West as a whole averaged 70 percent, 10 points below average, and 8 points below November 1 a year ago. The condition of Western Range feed averaged 68 percent, the lowest for November 1 since 1934.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on United States farms during October totaled 8,578 million pounds, about the same as the 1941-50 average for the month, and slightly above production in October 1951. The increase over the corresponding month a year ago was the first recorded in 8 months. The dry weather during October, while cutting short growth of fall pastures, was generally favorable for the grazing of crop residues. The open weather was likewise beneficial to milk cows that already had been shifted to winter rations. Milk production per capita during October averaged 1.76 pounds per day, the lowest for the month in 23 years of record. However, the annual rate of farm milk production indicated by October output was the highest in 19 months. Milk production in the first 10 months of 1952 totaled 98.9 billion pounds, some 1.3 billion below that for the same period a year ago.

On November 1, milk production per cow in herds kept by crop reporters averaged 14.70 pounds, about the same as a year earlier and 11 percent above average. Regionally, production per cow was sharply below a year ago in the South Central and Western regions, slightly below in the Atlantic Coast regions, but substantially above in the North Central regions. In all regions, production per cow was above average--3 percent above in the South Central region and some 10 to 12 percent above in other areas. The proportion of milk cows in reporters' herds being milked on November 1 averaged 66.8 percent for the country as a whole, the lowest for the date since 1945. In the North Central and Western regions, the percentage milked was close to the 1941-50 average for the date, and in other regions ranged from 2 to 4 percent below average.

Among the 30 States for which monthly milk production estimates are available, output set new high October records in Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, North Carolina, and Tennessee. On the other hand, in many of the western Corn Belt and Great Plains States, where milk cow numbers have been substantially reduced in recent years, milk production continued well below the 1941-50 average, ranging down to only three-fourths of average in Oklahoma. Wisconsin, as usual led all States with 1,030 million pounds in October, followed by California with 472 million pounds, Minnesota with 467 million pounds, Michigan with 456 million pounds, and Ohio and Pennsylvania with 441 million pounds each.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES 1/

State	:Oct. av.:	Oct.	: Sept. :	Oct.	State	:Oct. av.:	Oct.	: Sept. :	Oct.
	:1941-50 :	1951	: 1952 :	1952		:1941-50 :	1951	: 1952 :	1952
Million pounds					Million pounds				
N.J.	84	89	90	89	W. Va.	70	65	69	64
Pa.	414	441	455	441	N.C.	123	131	144	135
Ohio	409	415	454	441	S.C.	47	47	50	47
Ind.	296	301	331	298	Ky.	184	202	208	184
Ill.	411	371	408	378	Tenn.	175	187	211	188
Mich.	411	438	480	456	Ala.	105	104	107	103
Wis.	962	996	1,126	1,030	Miss.	104	102	115	105
Minn.	502	465	474	467	Okla.	168	136	132	124
Iowa	466	433	447	423	Tex.	296	249	248	243
Mo.	319	332	363	313	Mont.	50	41	43	38
N.Dak.	124	110	131	104	Idaho	99	89	94	92
S.Dak.	101	90	101	87	Utah	49	49	50	51
Nebr.	168	140	158	144	Wash.	143	132	133	131
Kans.	205	171	184	173	Oreg.	99	90	97	89
Va.	152	166	175	168	Calif.	436	477	477	472
					Other				
					States	1,405	1,469	1,505	1,500
					U. S.	8,577	8,528	9,060	8,578

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 4,402,000,000 eggs in October, a record high number for the month. This was 4 percent more than in October last year and 34 percent above the 1941-50 average for the month. An early movement of pullets into laying flocks this fall and favorable weather were conducive to record high October egg production in all parts of the country except

the West North Central States. Increases over last year were 9 percent in the West, 7 percent in the South Central, 6 percent in the North Atlantic and 4 percent in the East North Central. In the South Atlantic States, production equalled the record of a year earlier but the West North Central States showed a decrease of 1 percent. During the first 10 months of this year 51,900,000,000 eggs were produced, 3 percent above last year and 10 percent above the 10-year average.

The rate of egg production in October was 12.4 eggs per layer on hand, a new high rate for the month, compared with 12.0 last year and the average of 9.5 eggs. The rate reached new high levels in all parts of the country and exceeded the rates of last year from 1 to 4 percent. The United States rate per layer on hand during the first 10 months of this year was 154 eggs, compared with 152 last year and the average of 138 eggs.

The Nation's laying flock averaged 354,476,000 layers in October--1 percent more than in October last year and 2 percent above average. Numbers of layers were up from last year in all parts of the country, except the South Atlantic and West North Central where they were down 1 and 4 percent respectively. Increases from last year were 5 percent in the West, 3 percent in the North Atlantic and South Central and 1 percent in the East North Central States. The seasonal increase in layers from October 1 to November 1 was 7.3 percent, compared with 9.9 last year and the average of 10.1 percent.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE, POTENTIAL
LAYERS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
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HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1

	Thousands						
1941-50 (Av.)	52,155	71,966	100,776	33,968	70,511	33,686	363,062
1951	65,227	73,102	101,063	35,085	59,325	35,455	369,257
1952	66,272	73,618	95,628	34,418	60,063	36,948	366,947

PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1

	Thousands						
1941-50 (Av.)	17,474	26,353	45,745	12,663	25,025	10,396	137,656
1951	18,857	17,873	31,036	9,978	17,044	7,421	102,209
1952	12,810	14,363	26,173	8,484	13,436	5,738	81,004

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1 ^{1/}

	Thousands						
1941-50 (Av.)	69,629	98,319	146,521	46,631	95,536	44,082	500,718
1951	84,084	90,975	132,099	45,063	76,369	42,876	471,466
1952	79,082	87,981	121,801	42,902	73,499	42,686	447,951

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, NOVEMBER 1

	Number						
1941-50 (Av.)	37.8	29.9	26.5	24.2	21.9	33.6	28.4
1951	45.5	40.3	35.6	33.2	31.1	43.9	38.1
1952	47.2	41.0	37.1	32.9	30.9	44.7	39.0

^{1/} Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms November 1 totaled 447,951,000, the smallest number since 1940 -- 5 percent less than a year ago and 11 percent below the average. Holdings were smaller than a year ago in all parts of the country except in the West where they were about the same. Decreases from a year ago were 3 percent in the East North Central, 4 percent in the South Central, 5 percent in the South Atlantic, 6 percent in the North Atlantic and 8 percent in the West North Central States. The seasonal decrease in potential layers from August 1 to November 1 was 22 percent compared with 19 percent last year and the average of 15 percent.

There were 81,004,000 pullets not of laying age on farms November 1 -- 21 percent less than a year ago and 41 percent below the average. All parts of the country had smaller holdings than a year ago, the decreases ranging from 15 percent in the South Atlantic to 32 percent in the North Atlantic States. On November 1 about 82 percent of the potential layers were in the laying flock, compared with 78 percent a year ago and the average of 73 percent.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-October averaged 50.4 cents a dozen, compared with 55.6 cents a year earlier. Egg prices increased 1.7 cents a dozen during the month ending October 15. Egg markets during October were steady to firm on mediums and smalls and irregular on large. Seasonally light offerings of fresh large eggs were at times short of trade needs. Supplies of mediums and smalls were ample and the relatively wide price spread under large eggs stimulated interest in the smaller sizes. November 1 storage holdings of eggs in the 35 cities were about 760,000 cases, compared with 321,000 last year and the average of nearly 700,000 cases.

Chicken prices (farm chickens and commercial broilers) on October 15 averaged 24.2 cents per pound live weight, compared with 24.5 cents a year ago. Farm chickens averaged 20.4 cents and commercial broilers 29.1 cents, compared with 23.0 and 26.4 cents in mid-October last year. Live poultry markets were somewhat unsettled during October, but closed steady to firm. Prices on broilers closed 1/2 to 3 1/4 cents higher in the commercial producing areas with most of the gain registered during the last week of the month. Fancy heavy roasters were in barely ample supply. Top quality hens cleared readily, but a large proportion of receipts were of ordinary to poor quality and these were pressed for sale. The overall demand was fair to good with buyers very selective as to size and quality.

Turkey prices in mid-October averaged 32.9 cents per pound live weight, compared with last year's price of 35.8 cents. October turkey markets were steady to firm. Most processing plants in the producing areas were operating at full capacity. Farm offerings were heavy on young toms and moderate on hens. By November 4, the U. S. Department of Agriculture had purchased 20 million pounds of frozen ready-to-cook 1952 crop turkeys under the surplus removal program announced August 26.

The cost of the farm poultry ration at mid-October prices was \$4.17 per 100 pounds, compared with \$4.04 a year ago. The egg-feed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships were all less favorable than a year ago.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT
as of
November 1, 1952

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
November 12, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CORN, ALL 1/						
Yield per acre			Production			
State	Average	Preliminary	Average	Preliminary	Preliminary	
	1941-50	1951	1952	1941-50	1951	1952
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Me.	38.3	36.0	36.0	490	540	540
N.H.	43.3	43.0	44.0	551	602	572
Vt.	42.0	41.0	44.0	2,565	2,788	2,816
Mass.	43.2	47.0	47.0	1,690	1,692	1,692
R.I.	40.3	41.0	42.0	314	287	294
Conn.	43.5	45.0	47.0	1,993	1,710	1,786
N.Y.	38.4	44.0	46.0	25,248	28,116	29,394
N.J.	43.0	52.5	52.0	7,994	9,712	10,088
Pa.	42.7	46.0	49.0	56,703	60,765	66,689
Ohio	50.2	48.0	53.0	174,250	169,536	189,051
Ind.	49.1	53.0	49.5	215,425	241,415	227,750
Ill.	51.0	55.0	58.0	436,062	491,865	534,238
Mich.	35.9	41.5	51.0	59,155	69,056	85,731
Wis.	43.7	43.0	55.0	111,416	103,759	131,450
Minn.	41.9	39.5	51.0	222,046	215,038	269,331
Iowa	50.6	45.0	63.5	532,801	471,780	685,736
Mo.	34.5	34.0	40.0	145,301	132,022	170,840
N.Dak.	22.0	19.0	21.0	26,010	23,332	23,982
S.Dak.	26.5	22.0	28.0	97,944	85,624	102,424
Nebr.	29.3	26.5	37.0	223,532	187,620	261,960
Kans.	25.5	24.0	21.0	71,894	58,296	57,960
Del.	31.0	37.0	37.0	4,219	5,735	6,179
Md.	38.5	45.0	47.0	17,626	20,430	22,419
Va.	34.0	43.0	33.0	38,113	41,624	31,944
W. Va.	36.8	39.0	40.0	11,306	8,580	8,640
N.C.	26.5	31.0	25.0	59,560	67,611	55,075
S.C.	17.8	20.0	15.0	26,118	26,320	18,750
Ga.	13.4	16.0	11.5	44,673	49,536	36,674
Fla.	11.2	16.0	14.5	7,378	9,616	9,236
Ky.	32.8	37.5	28.0	77,241	80,662	59,612
Tenn.	27.9	30.0	20.0	64,488	60,360	39,840
Ala.	16.6	19.0	11.0	46,470	46,303	27,071
Miss.	18.3	21.5	15.0	44,293	38,141	27,135
Ark.	19.3	23.5	14.0	28,821	23,218	13,972
La.	16.6	23.0	19.0	17,493	16,307	13,471
Okla.	18.4	21.5	12.0	25,052	21,156	10,152
Tex.	16.5	18.5	18.0	56,861	42,143	41,418
Mont.	16.2	14.5	14.0	3,073	2,392	2,030
Idaho	47.0	54.5	56.0	1,592	1,962	2,520
Wyo.	16.6	15.0	19.0	1,290	780	1,026
Colo.	20.9	26.0	24.0	14,622	15,782	13,104
N.Mex.	14.6	15.5	13.0	2,045	1,116	1,118
Ariz.	12.3	10.0	15.0	388	320	525
Utah	31.8	37.0	39.0	831	1,147	1,287
Nev.	31.1	40.0	42.0	74	120	126
Wash.	48.6	58.0	59.0	1,011	1,102	1,298
Oreg.	37.4	42.0	47.0	1,310	1,092	1,269
Calif.	32.7	33.5	35.0	2,321	2,312	2,660
U.S.	34.7	36.2	40.2	3,011,652	2,941,423	3,302,875

1/ Grain equivalent on acreage for all purposes.

SORGHUM GRAIN

		Yield per acre			Production		
State	Average	1951	Preliminary	Average	1951	Preliminary	
	1941-50		1952	1941-50		1952	
		Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ind.	28.5	28.0	28.0	45	28	28	
Mo.	19.7	17.0	18.0	865	391	270	
S.Dak.	12.3	12.0	14.5	1,025	216	246	
Nebr.	19.5	13.0	22.0	2,374	1,684	1,760	
Kans.	18.0	22.0	13.0	25,109	57,310	16,926	
N.C.	1/25.8	30.0	25.0	1/290	990	1,125	
S.C.	1/17.4	18.5	16.5	1/81	74	50	
Ala.	1/17.0	17.0	14.0	1/461	323	224	
Ark.	15.4	21.0	14.0	186	315	168	
La.	15.8	16.0	14.0	27	16	28	
Okla.	13.4	16.0	10.5	9,420	16,768	3,958	
Tex.	18.9	18.5	13.0	79,096	71,085	38,038	
Colo.	14.4	12.0	12.0	2,694	3,048	840	
N.Mex.	14.8	9.5	7.0	4,311	3,410	1,645	
Ariz.	38.1	42.0	45.0	2,076	1,092	1,350	
Calif.	38.2	39.0	41.0	4,724	2,535	4,018	
U.S.	18.4	18.9	13.5	132,598	159,268	70,674	
1/ Short-time average.							

TOBACCO

		Yield per acre			Production		
State	Average	1951	Preliminary	Average	1951	Preliminary	
	1941-50		1952	1941-50		1952	
		Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Mass.	1,566	1,540	1,463	10,694	10,317	9,216	
Conn.	1,366	1,355	1,432	24,416	22,353	24,201	
N.Y.	1,348	1,400	1,400	980	420	280	
Pa.	1,448	1,610	1,540	50,451	56,186	38,814	
Ohio	1,157	1,387	1,429	24,160	26,222	28,150	
Ind.	1,210	1,282	1,298	11,929	13,850	14,020	
Wis.	1,469	1,477	1,470	32,468	22,889	21,756	
Minn.	1,258	1,500	1,400	676	450	420	
Mo.	1,052	800	1,150	5,965	4,000	5,980	
Kans.	1,020	920	1,000	246	92	100	
Md.	758	800	800	33,702	41,600	39,200	
Va.	1,120	1,295	1,338	138,489	176,788	184,538	
W.Va.	1,107	1,380	1,350	3,268	4,278	4,320	
N.C.	1,118	1,332	1,243	736,834	998,990	942,950	
S.C.	1,134	1,330	1,300	128,052	175,560	172,900	
Ga.	1,033	1,225	1,100	92,991	137,361	125,620	
Fla.	957	1,218	1,100	19,990	32,392	29,700	
Ky.	1,110	1,320	1,258	397,950	460,370	444,000	
Tenn.	1,182	1,301	1,270	128,139	143,214	144,285	
Ala.	847	1,050	930	304	630	558	
La.	506	660	600	167	264	180	
U.S.	1,124	1,307	1,247	1,841,869	2,328,226	2,231,188	

CROP REPORT

as of

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 12, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Production	
		Average 1941-50	Preliminary 1952	Average 1941-50	Preliminary 1952
Pounds					
Thousand pounds					
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:					
Virginia	11	1,094	1,300	104,992	135,160
North Carolina	11	1,049	1,180	267,016	339,300
Total Old Belt	11	1,061	1,213	371,918	474,460
Total Eastern N. C. Belt	12	1,159	1,260	368,522	510,860
North Carolina	13	1,137	1,250	87,198	127,480
South Carolina	13	1,134	1,300	128,052	175,560
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,135	1,279	215,250	303,040
Georgia	14	1,033	1,100	92,026	135,975
Florida	14	930	1,100	16,296	27,000
Alabama	14	844	930	289	630
Total Ga.-Fla.-Belt	14	1,015	1,099	108,610	163,605
Total All Flue-Cured Types	11-14	1,103	1,234	1,064,300	1,451,965
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:					
Total Virginia Belt	21	1,014	1,300	12,945	13,400
Kentucky	22	1,021	1,050	12,410	9,890
Tennessee	22	1,114	1,275	29,737	24,794
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	1,065	1,230	42,148	34,684
Kentucky	23	1,006	1,100	14,484	9,135
Tennessee	23	1,018	1,125	3,228	2,310
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	1,008	1,105	17,712	11,445
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	1,105	1,207	172,940	59,529
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:					
3A Light Air-cured					
Ohio	31	1,088	1,355	15,041	18,970
Indiana	31	1,213	1,285	11,763	13,750
Missouri	31	1,052	800	5,965	4,000
Kansas	31	1,020	920	246	92
Virginia	31	1,493	1,730	17,779	24,220
West Virginia	31	1,107	1,380	3,268	4,278
North Carolina	31	1,420	1,750	14,098	21,350
Kentucky	31	1,120	1,340	341,402	418,080
Tennessee	31	1,218	1,315	90,560	111,775
Total Burley Belt	31	1,154	1,352	500,138	616,515
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	758	800	33,702	41,600
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	1,118	1,295	536,840	658,115
					646,345

CROP REPORT
as of

November 1, 1952

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE-BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS-WASHINGTON, D. C.
TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - ContinuedNovember 12, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Class and type	Type No.	Average 1941-50	Yield per acre		Preliminary 1952	Average 1941-50	Production		Preliminary 1952
			1951	Pounds			1951	Thousand pounds	
3B Dark Air-cured									
Indiana	35	1,053	1,000		1,100	166	100	110	
Kentucky	35	1,090	1,230		1,150	16,088	14,145	12,890	
Tennessee	35	1,091	1,275		1,200	4,613	4,335	4,080	
Total One Sucker	35	1,090	1,239		1,161	20,867	18,580	17,070	
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,056	1,140		1,100	13,431	9,120	9,020	
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	937	1,145		1,125	2,864	4,008	4,383	
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	1,064	1,197		1,137	37,161	31,708	30,478	
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:									
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,446	1,610		1,540	49,813	55,706	38,346	
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	1,273	1,480		1,300	9,118	7,252	8,550	
Total, Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1,416	1,594		1,533	58,932	62,958	46,896	
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:									
Massachusetts	51	1,624	1,700		1,590	162	170	159	
Connecticut	51	1,592	1,640		1,620	13,610	13,284	14,256	
Total Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	1,592	1,641		1,620	13,773	13,454	14,415	
Massachusetts	52	1,706	1,710		1,560	8,994	8,379	7,332	
Connecticut	52	1,611	1,630		1,640	4,159	2,771	2,952	
Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed	52	1,674	1,689		1,582	13,153	11,150	10,264	
New York	53	1,348	1,400		1,400	980	420	280	
Pennsylvania	53	1,554	1,600		1,560	638	480	468	
Total N.Y. & Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,429	1,500		1,496	1,617	900	748	
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,450	1,510		1,470	14,958	10,419	9,702	
Wisconsin	55	1,486	1,450		1,470	17,510	12,470	12,054	
Minnesota	55	1,258	1,500		1,400	676	450	420	
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,476	1,452		1,468	18,186	12,920	12,474	
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	2/1,528	1,565		1,536	276,956	48,843	47,623	
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:									
Massachusetts	61	1,034	1,040		1,150	1,538	1,768	1,725	
Connecticut	61	984	940		1,110	6,646	6,298	6,993	
Total Conn. Valley Shade-grown	61	993	960		1,112	8,183	8,066	8,718	
Georgia	62	1,061	1,260		1,100	868	1,386	1,320	
Florida	62	1,102	1,315		1,100	3,521	5,392	4,400	
Total Ga.-Fla. Shade-grown	62	1,094	1,303		1,100	4,389	6,778	5,720	
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	1,025	1,091		1,111	12,572	14,844	14,438	
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	1,413	1,502		1,461	133,460	126,645	108,957	
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:									
Louisiana Perique	72	506	660		600	167	264	180	
United States	All	1,124	1,307		1,247	1,841,869	2,328,226	2,231,188	

1/ Includes type 24 through 1949.

2/ Includes type 56 through 1948.

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1951	Preliminary	Average	1951	Preliminary
	1941-50	1951	1952	1941-50	1951	1952
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	15.8	18.0	18.0	149	126	126
N.J.	16.9	16.5	18.5	246	330	314
Pa.	15.8	17.0	18.5	435	374	388
Ohio	20.3	19.0	22.0	20,147	21,356	22,022
Ind.	19.8	23.5	24.0	27,718	36,448	35,544
Ill.	22.0	26.0	24.5	74,342	94,562	85,701
Mich.	17.4	20.5	18.5	1,687	2,460	2,146
Wis.	13.5	14.5	17.5	514	638	752
Minn.	15.4	17.5	19.5	9,145	18,848	22,600
Iowa	20.1	21.5	25.5	33,537	32,508	35,216
Mo.	16.8	20.0	19.5	12,438	25,800	33,384
N.Dak.	1/11.0	13.0	13.5	1/123	364	378
S.Dak.	14.0	14.5	15.0	349	870	1,305
Nebr.	17.8	22.0	26.0	546	1,276	2,288
Kans.	12.3	14.5	11.5	2,782	5,814	7,188
Del.	12.8	14.5	17.0	604	884	1,105
Md.	14.1	16.0	17.5	640	1,232	1,278
Va.	15.6	18.0	17.0	1,554	2,988	2,822
W.Va.	14.1	14.5	15.0	19	14	15
N.C.	12.8	16.5	16.5	3,142	4,950	5,000
S.C.	9.2	12.5	12.0	257	1,038	1,224
Ga.	8.4	10.5	10.0	117	220	290
Fla.	---	18.0	18.0	---	144	180
Ky.	16.2	19.0	12.0	1,502	2,470	1,632
Tenn.	15.9	17.5	18.0	1,603	3,202	3,654
Ala.	14.4	18.0	19.0	623	1,584	1,672
Miss.	15.0	14.0	13.0	2,508	5,950	5,850
Ark.	16.4	20.5	16.0	4,759	12,444	13,920
La.	13.4	17.5	14.0	416	578	504
Okla.	9.2	13.5	7.0	105	1,040	770
U.S.	19.4	21.2	20.8	202,068	280,512	289,268

1/ Short-time average.

RICE

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1951	Preliminary	Average	1951	Preliminary
	1941-50	1951	1952	1941-50	1951	1952
	Pounds			Thousand bags 1/		
Miss.	---	2,500	2,000	---	700	1,040
Ark.	2,195	2,025	2,000	6,871	9,011	9,340
La.	1,743	1,900	2,200	10,248	11,324	12,320
Tex.	2,003	2,200	2,525	8,668	12,408	13,812
Calif.	2,929	3,300	3,600	7,030	10,362	11,880
U.S.	2,084	2,250	2,474	32,850	43,805	48,392

1/ Bags of 100 pounds.

PEANUTS PICKLED AND THRESHED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1951	Preliminary	Average	1951	Preliminary
	1941-50	1951	1952	1941-50	1951	1952
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Va.	1,254	1,600	1,575	188,724	236,800	185,850
N.C.	1,090	1,330	1,325	299,494	315,210	263,675
Tenn.	780	700	800	5,718	2,800	3,200
TOTAL (Va.-						
N.C. area)	1,144	1,426	1,410	493,936	554,810	452,725
S.C.	619	810	700	18,502	11,340	8,400
Ga.	721	900	750	698,300	595,800	402,000
Fla.	673	870	850	64,016	62,640	52,700
Ala.	730	690	900	319,829	205,620	201,600
Miss.	360	375	325	6,955	3,000	2,275
TOTAL (S.E.						
area)	714	833	793	1,107,601	878,400	666,975
Ark.	392	460	370	6,060	3,220	2,220
La.	324	325	350	2,572	975	1,050
Okla.	500	520	350	106,496	114,400	43,750
Tex.	482	350	250	317,066	118,300	90,500
N.Mex.	1,024	860	800	8,717	6,020	5,600
TOTAL (S.W.						
area)	488	422	285	440,911	242,915	143,120
UNITED STATES	708	831	758	2,042,448	1,676,125	1,262,820

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1951	Preliminary	Average	1951	Preliminary
	1941-50	1951	1952	1941-50	1951	1952
	Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Maine	958	1,000	650	67	80	58
New York	1,014	1,100	1,100	1,405	1,529	1,650
Michigan	852	1,120	1,050	4,455	4,234	3,812
Total N.E.	884	1,113	1,057	5,960	5,843	5,520
Nebraska	1,520	1,250	1,900	921	838	1,064
Montana	1,332	1,570	1,600	297	141	112
Idaho	1,657	1,800	1,850	2,300	2,502	2,183
Wyoming	1,346	1,300	1,400	1,151	728	756
Washington	1,290	2,000	1,500	73	360	270
Total N.W.	1,510	1,581	1,733	4,756	4,569	4,385
Colorado	661	800	1,100	2,012	1,624	1,881
New Mexico	303	400	340	584	140	136
Arizona	520	370	350	68	30	28
Utah	558	110	540	49	8	54
Total S.W.	537	712	917	2,716	1,802	2,099
California:						
Standard Lima	1,406	1,876	1,850	1,202	1,276	1,498
Baby Lima	1,508	1,677	1,650	1,098	872	644
Other	1,194	1,341	1,300	2,264	3,084	2,509
Total Calif.	1,311	1,495	1,486	4,565	5,232	4,651
United States	976	1,231	1,265	17,997	17,446	16,655

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

SUGAR BEETS						
Yield per acre			Production			
State	Average		Preliminary	Average		Preliminary
	1941-50	1951	1952	1941-50	1951	1952
Short tons			Thousand short tons			
Ohio	10.0	9.8	11.0	248	127	132
Mich.	8.8	11.4	11.0	704	605	539
Nebr.	12.6	12.4	15.0	704	683	870
Mont.	11.6	11.9	13.0	774	537	481
Idaho	15.7	18.6	18.0	1,882	1,227	1,062
Wyo.	11.9	14.1	14.5	395	438	493
Colo.	13.6	15.4	16.8	1,892	1,906	1,932
Utah	14.2	15.5	13.5	520	403	310
Calif. 1/	16.9	18.9	18.5	2,242	2,645	2,720
Other						
States	12.4	13.9	12.9	1,451	1,914	1,853
U.S.	13.2	15.2	15.3	10,013	10,485	10,392
1/ Relates to year of harvest (including acreage planted in preceding fall).						

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED						
Yield per acre			Production			
State	Average		Preliminary	Average		Preliminary
	1941-50	1951	1952	1941-50	1951	1952
Short tons			Thousand short tons			
La.	18.8	17.3	20.5	5,247	4,828	6,006
Fla.	29.9	32.4	31.0	969	1,292	1,271
Total	19.9	19.2	21.8	6,216	6,120	7,277

PASTURE							
Condition November 1				Condition November 1			
State	Average	1951	1952	State	Average	1951	1952
1941-50				1941-50			
Percent				Percent			
Maine	73	91	69	W.Va.	78	61	52
N.H.	74	89	81	N.C.	77	66	66
Vt.	78	91	74	S.C.	71	64	57
Mass.	74	96	87	Ga.	71	69	59
R.I.	73	97	77	Fla.	75	77	75
Conn.	70	86	76	Ky.	74	78	46
N.Y.	77	84	70	Tenn.	69	69	45
N.J.	66	75	67	Ala.	70	65	52
Pa.	74	63	59	Miss.	73	61	36
Ohio	78	70	59	Ark.	70	78	30
Ind.	78	82	66	La.	75	70	40
Ill.	83	91	59	Okla.	74	77	28
Mich.	75	88	64	Tex.	74	54	30
Wis.	73	92	63	Mont.	84	88	64
Minn.	73	87	63	Idaho	85	84	76
Iowa	85	97	65	Wyo.	85	84	73
Mo.	77	93	36	Colo.	81	78	62
N.Dak.	76	83	49	N.Mex.	76	56	58
S.Dak.	80	91	52	Ariz.	79	83	86
Nebr.	80	93	60	Utah	79	87	80
Kans.	81	90	45	Nev.	84	79	84
Del.	70	74	58	Wash.	80	76	58
Md.	73	59	66	Oreg.	82	85	60
Va.	77	53	57	Calif.	75	74	79
				U. S.	77	79	56

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of November 1, 1952

Washington, D. C.,
November 12, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Average 1941-50	1950	1951	Preliminary 1952
Production 2/ Thousand bushels				
Eastern States:				
North Atlantic				
Maine	861	1,391	1,154	700
New Hampshire	857	1,361	1,216	474
Vermont	748	972	1,080	643
Massachusetts	2,554	3,442	3,160	1,224
Rhode Island	211	245	235	102
Connecticut	1,231	1,470	1,656	973
New York	14,591	18,700	17,291	11,395
New Jersey	2,460	2,709	3,313	2,009
Pennsylvania	6,684	6,270	7,626	4,914
Total North Atlantic	30,197	36,560	36,736	22,434
South Atlantic:				
Delaware	508	328	316	186
Maryland	1,357	1,285	1,127	1,116
Virginia	9,486	12,580	9,560	9,948
West Virginia	3,769	4,402	3,780	3,770
North Carolina	1,090	1,856	1,269	2,053
Total South Atlantic	16,305	20,451	16,052	17,073
Total Eastern States	46,502	57,011	52,788	39,507
Central States:				
North Central:				
Ohio	3,517	3,534	4,400	2,491
Indiana	1,403	1,260	1,806	1,069
Illinois	3,194	2,980	3,995	2,184
Michigan	6,962	7,420	9,085	5,508
Wisconsin	936	1,297	1,207	1,238
Minnesota	169	65	342	182
Iowa	134	165	264	214
Missouri	1,205	1,140	1,440	799
Nebraska	74	52	86	72
Kansas	417	205	432	207
Total North Central	18,010	18,118	23,057	13,964
South Central:				
Kentucky	317	372	376	308
Tennessee	392	484	399	380
Arkansas	582	408	510	270
Total South Central	1,292	1,264	1,285	958
Total Central States	19,301	19,382	24,342	14,922
Western States:				
Montana	196	108	40	120
Idaho	1,673	1,360	1,610	1,659
Colorado	1,395	882	1,292	1,320
New Mexico	659	165	825	693
Utah	441	282	493	325
Washington	29,458	35,532	19,108	22,630
Oregon	2,766	3,018	2,330	2,700
California	7,989	6,748	7,832	8,820
Total Western States	44,576	48,095	33,530	38,267
Total 35 States	110,380	124,488	110,660	92,696

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

PEARS

		Production 1/		
State	Average 1941-50	1950	1951	Preliminary 1952
Thousand bushels				
Mass.	42	49	45	32
Conn.	50	60	53	40
N.Y.	679	520	486	396
Pa.	277	210	200	186
Ohio	243	177	200	162
Ind.	136	81	100	81
Ill.	303	161	204	152
Mich.	721	736	966	1,036
Mo.	194	135	132	120
Kans.	84	74	78	49
Va.	210	42	102	137
W.Va.	72	42	59	63
N.C.	202	73	154	172
S.C.	92	34	64	36
Ga.	314	158	241	221
Fla.	145	78	75	110
Ky.	128	35	56	93
Tenn.	168	43	58	118
Ala.	241	97	99	99
Miss.	275	136	126	162
Ark.	153	107	94	56
La.	168	105	70	110
Okla.	150	117	104	40
Tex.	335	227	261	106
Idaho	57	36	58	72
Colo.	187	160	193	228
Utah	156	35	198	276
Wash., all	7,046	5,703	5,554	4,809
Bartlett	5,231	3,950	3,970	3,465
Other	1,815	1,753	1,584	1,344
Oreg., all	4,929	5,713	4,997	5,498
Bartlett	1,971	1,896	2,147	2,230
Other	2,958	3,817	2,850	3,268
Calif., all	12,468	14,168	15,001	15,834
Bartlett	11,009	12,668	13,001	14,334
Other	1,458	1,500	2,000	1,500
U.S.	2/30,306	29,312	30,028	30,494

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ U.S. average includes estimated production for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada from 1941 through 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

CROP REPORT

as of
November 1, 1952

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

November 12, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

GRAPES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1941-50	1950	1951	Preliminary 1952
T o n s				
N.Y.	55,540	95,800	60,700	58,800
N.J.	1,820	1,700	1,300	1,200
Pa.	16,940	30,900	17,400	17,200
Ohio	13,500	19,100	15,600	13,700
Ind.	1,880	1,200	800	1,100
Ill.	2,880	2,600	2,000	1,800
Mich.	33,250	43,000	10,000	36,300
Iowa	2,660	2,500	2,200	2,000
Mo.	4,490	4,700	4,400	3,500
Kans.	1,860	1,400	1,300	800
Va.	1,495	1,100	1,100	1,100
W.Va.	1,140	1,000	900	900
N.C.	4,070	3,000	3,200	2,700
S.C.	1,190	1,400	1,500	1,200
Ga.	1,980	2,000	1,900	1,900
Ark.	9,480	10,800	10,800	8,800
Ariz.	1,070	1,300	2,500	2,800
Wash.	18,590	23,000	22,700	27,000
Oreg.	1,460	1,400	1,500	1,100
Calif., all	2,627,100	2,440,000	3,224,000	2,956,000
Wine varieties	565,100	512,000	651,000	593,000
Table varieties	542,100	596,000	768,000	697,000
Raisin varieties	1,519,900	1,332,000	1,805,000	1,666,000
Raisins 2/	256,000	156,000	241,000	---
Not dried	495,900	708,000	841,000	---
U.S.	3/2,807,710	2,687,900	3,385,800	3,139,900

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

3/ U.S. average includes estimated production for Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah from 1941 through 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

CROP REPORT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 12, 1952

November 1, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CITRUS FRUIT

CROP	Condition Nov. 1 1/	Production 1/	Indic.
AND	Average: 1951:1952	Average: 1950	1951
STATE	1941-50	1941-50	1952
ORANGES:			
	Percent	Thousand boxes	
California, all	77 74 76	47,640 45,210 38,500	---
Navels and Misc. 2/	75 70 75	17,779 14,610 12,700	14,600
Valencias	78 76 77	29,861 30,600 25,800	3/
Florida, all	70 75 72	49,940 67,300 78,600	81,000
Early and midseason 4/	70 76 73	27,110 36,800 43,800	46,000
Valencias	69 74 70	22,830 30,500 34,800	35,000
Texas, all	69 4 33	3,621 2,700 300	1,000
Early and midseason 2/	5/64 4 35	2,280 1,800 200	700
Valencias	5/62 3 30	1,341 900 100	300
Arizona, all	73 63 68	992 1,400 730	1,000
Navels and Misc. 2/	5/72 63 63	510 650 350	500
Valencias	5/71 63 73	483 750 380	500
Louisiana, all 2/	72 12 15	314 300 50	57
5 States 6/	74 72 73	102,507 116,910 118,180	---
Total Early and midseason 7/	-- -- --	47,992 54,160 57,100	61,857
Total Valencias	-- -- --	54,515 62,750 61,080	---

TANGERINES:

Florida	64 69 71	4,100 4,800 4,500	4,700
All oranges and tangerines:			
5 States 6/	-- -- --	106,607 121,710 122,680	---

GRAPEFRUIT:

Florida, all	62 71 64	28,140 33,200 36,000	33,000
Seedless	64 73 66	12,490 15,800 17,700	15,500
Other	60 68 62	15,650 17,400 18,300	16,500
Texas, all	61 3 15	16,772 7,500 200	400
Arizona, all	73 67 67	3,344 3,150 2,140	3,000
California, all	78 79 79	2,966 2,730 2,030	---
Desert Valleys	79 84 80	1,175 1,160 630	760
Other	77 76 78	1,792 1,570 1,400	3/
4 States 6/	63 45 46	51,222 46,580 40,370	---

LEMONS:

California 6/	76 76 78	12,614 13,450 12,600	13,100
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LIMES:

Florida 6/	62 87 74	204 280 260	300
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1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. In 1950 and 1951, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 boxes): 1950-California Navel and Miscellaneous oranges, 303; Valencias, 296; grapefruit, Desert Valleys, 13; Florida tangerines, 200; 1951-California Navel and Miscellaneous oranges, 360; Valencias, 300; Florida grapefruit, seedless, 500; Other, 2,500; tangerines, 400.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ First report of production from 1952 bloom for California Valencia oranges and grapefruit in "other" areas will be issued in December. 4/ Includes the following quantities of Temple oranges (1,000 boxes): 1950-1,100; 1951-1,700; 1952-2,000.

5/ Short-time average, 6/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys, 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes 80 lb. 7/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

PECANS

State	Production					
	Improved varieties 1/			Wild and seedling pecans		
	Average	1951	Preliminary	Average	1951	Preliminary
	1941-50	1951	1952	1941-50	1951	1952
	Thousand pounds			Thousand pounds		
N.C.	2,164	2,190	2,200	250	245	270
S.C.	2,277	3,680	2,824	375	650	400
Ga.	25,008	42,300	33,046	4,435	9,200	7,254
Fla.	2,355	3,440	2,081	1,790	1,840	1,387
Ala.	9,933	21,300	11,200	2,270	4,700	2,800
Miss.	3,574	7,000	3,960	3,365	6,600	3,240
Ark.	721	800	650	3,229	4,550	2,050
La.	2,593	3,450	2,720	8,212	12,250	9,600
Okla.	1,384	1,500	350	18,276	23,500	3,700
Tex.	3,997	1,000	4,750	26,418	4,700	32,000
U.S.	2/54,026	86,660	63,781	2/69,180	68,235	62,701

State	Production		
	All pecans		
	Average 1941-50	1951	Preliminary 1952
	Thousand pounds		
N.C.	2,414	2,435	2,470
S.C.	2,652	4,330	3,224
Ga.	29,443	51,500	40,300
Fla.	4,145	5,280	3,468
Ala.	12,203	26,000	14,000
Miss.	6,939	13,600	7,200
Ark.	3,950	5,350	2,700
La.	10,805	15,700	12,320
Okla.	19,660	25,000	4,050
Tex.	30,415	5,700	36,750
U.S.	2/123,206	154,895	126,482

- 1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.
- 2/ U.S. averages include estimated production for Illinois and Missouri from 1941 through 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

CROP	Average	Production 1/	Preliminary
AND STATE	1941-50	1951	1952
		Tons	

ALMONDS:

California	31,140	42,700	35,300
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WALNUTS:

California	63,030	68,300	72,000
Oregon	6,740	9,100	7,700

2 States	69,770	77,400	79,700
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FILBERTS:

Oregon	6,080	6,100	10,300
Washington	941	820	1,180

2 States	7,021	6,920	11,480
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Condition November 1 (Percent)

OLIVES:

California	52	72	65
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1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

CRANBERRIES

State	Average	Production 1/	Preliminary
	1941-50	1950	1951
			1952
		Barrels	

Massachusetts	497,600	610,000	560,000	440,000
New Jersey	76,700	103,000	76,000	103,000
Wisconsin	147,100	222,000	196,000	186,000
Washington	35,880	33,000	57,500	33,500
Oregon	12,380	14,700	20,800	23,500

5 States	769,660	982,700	910,300	786,000
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1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of November 1, 1952

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
November 12, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

POTATOES 1/							
GROUP	Yield per acre		Production				
AND STATE	Average	1951	Preliminary	Average	1951	Preliminary	
1941-50	1951	1952	1941-50	1951	1952		
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:	Bushels		Thousand bushels				
Maine	348	445	375	61,832	45,835	51,000	
N.Y., L.I.	271	300	325	16,415	14,400	17,225	
N.Y., Up St.	173	250	250	16,768	13,500	13,000	
Pa.	168	235	215	19,990	16,215	13,975	
3 Eastern	251.6	328.3	311.1	115,054	89,950	95,200	
Mich.	126	180	185	16,958	10,800	10,730	
Wis.	122	185	210	12,820	9,805	11,970	
Minn.	121	170	185	17,209	11,900	12,765	
N.Dak.	142	190	185	19,872	15,580	16,280	
S.Dak.	94	150	115	2,467	1,650	1,265	
5 Central	126.2	180.2	187.3	69,326	49,735	53,010	
Nebr.	176	200	250	10,518	6,000	8,250	
Mont.	158	215	235	2,337	2,150	2,585	
Idaho	247	280	310	39,312	37,520	43,710	
Wyo.	130	185	230	2,035	1,202	1,672	
Colo.	246	255	390	17,627	11,475	18,330	
Utah	196	205	260	2,938	2,316	3,302	
Nev.	214	260	200	504	364	480	
Wash.	294	400	420	9,905	11,600	10,920	
Oreg.	260	330	350	10,960	11,220	12,600	
Calif. 1/	325	400	390	12,778	12,800	14,040	
10 Western	241.6	290.1	329.5	108,914	96,647	115,889	
TOTAL 18	201.2	267.6	280.7	293,294	236,332	264,099	
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:							
N.H.	198	250	240	1,136	975	984	
Vt.	163	180	190	1,405	738	779	
Mass.	187	230	200	3,157	1,836	1,820	
R.I.	223	265	215	1,293	1,060	989	
Conn.	217	235	250	3,207	2,252	2,275	
W.Va.	102	105	85	2,694	1,575	1,275	
Ohio	156	230	225	7,656	5,750	5,625	
Ind.	151	240	200	4,348	3,360	2,600	
Ill.	91	110	80	1,721	825	560	
Iowa	109	130	125	2,889	1,040	1,250	
N.Mex.	101	120	100	277	144	100	
TOTAL 11 OTHER LATE	147.5	198.4	179.0	29,834	19,605	18,257	
29 LATE STATES	194.9	260.6	270.7	323,128	255,937	282,356	
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:							
N.J.	309	267	185	11,462	2/7,476	4,625	
Del.	103	200	174	330	700	853	
Md.	120	150	117	1,762	1,230	866	
Va.	139	136	129	8,352	6,882	4,644	
Ky.	90	98	85	3,265	1,960	1,615	
Mo.	111	112	90	3,032	1,456	1,170	
Kans.	98	30	55	1,630	368	280	
Ariz.	262	365	354	1,292	1,337	1,487	
TOTAL 8	145.0	181.7	135.6	31,106	21,459	15,540	
37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE	189.3	252.2	257.4	354,234	277,396	297,896	

POTATOES 1/ (Continued)

GROUP AND STATE	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1951	Preliminary	Average	1951	Preliminary
	1941-50		1952	1941-50		1952
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
EARLY POTATO STATES:						
N.C.	126	141	120	9,572	6,909	5,380
S.C.	107	149	145	2,295	1,937	2,030
Ga.	70	69	76	1,217	483	456
Fla.	155	258	251	4,398	6,321	7,706
Tenn.	36	81	79	3,005	1,539	1,422
Ala.	96	136	142	4,047	4,216	4,118
Miss.	69	58	60	1,531	522	480
Ark.	83	79	68	2,320	1,106	816
La.	60	62	66	2,035	744	693
Okla.	71	81	80	1,359	526	520
Texas	97	116	120	4,402	2,304	2,040
Calif. 1/	368	445	420	23,610	21,305	25,200
TOTAL 12 EARLY	141.4	191.0	197.0	60,291	48,312	51,361
TOTAL U.S.	180.4	240.7	246.3	414,525	325,708	349,257

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States. 2/ Includes 1,093,000 bushels of commercial early potatoes not marketed.

SWEET POTATOES

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1951	Preliminary	Average	1951	Preliminary
	1941-50		1952	1941-50		1952
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
N.J.	142	165	155	2,256	2,310	2,170
Ind.	117	135	100	152	31	60
Ill.	92	110	80	240	132	38
Iowa	100	110	110	154	110	110
Mo.	100	110	80	598	275	160
Kans.	112	85	60	215	85	84
Del.	123	150	130	150	105	104
Md.	149	160	140	1,212	800	700
Va.	116	130	130	2,763	2,310	2,210
N.C.	106	94	100	6,350	5,760	4,200
S.C.	96	85	80	5,115	2,320	2,080
Ga.	77	65	70	5,781	1,625	1,960
Fla.	67	68	65	950	510	488
Ky.	86	84	75	1,141	462	360
Tenn.	98	90	90	2,944	990	1,170
Ala.	82	65	60	4,332	1,365	1,200
Miss.	91	60	60	4,836	1,320	1,440
Ark.	82	74	60	1,483	518	420
La.	92	100	95	9,453	6,400	7,600
Okla.	70	75	45	542	225	158
Tex.	85	65	50	4,855	1,365	1,450
Calif.	107	125	115	1,182	1,250	1,150
U.S.	95.0	91.8	86.9	57,703	28,278	29,362

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT
as of
November 1, 1952

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
November 12, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/				
State and Division	Average 1941-50	1950	1951	1952
		Pounds		
Me.	14.6	16.3	16.9	16.6
N.H.	15.6	18.9	19.9	17.5
Vt.	14.6	17.0	17.2	15.5
Mass.	17.3	18.7	19.5	19.8
Conn.	17.4	17.6	19.3	19.0
N.Y.	17.7	19.9	20.0	19.2
N.J.	19.4	21.6	20.7	20.7
Pa.	16.2	19.1	18.7	18.8
N. Atl.	17.16	19.25	19.21	18.90
Ohio	15.6	18.0	17.2	18.3
Ind.	14.6	17.0	16.3	16.8
Ill.	14.9	16.6	15.4	16.0
Mich.	17.1	19.1	19.5	19.8
Wis.	14.7	16.1	15.4	16.1
E.N. Cent.	15.31	17.18	16.40	17.15
Minn.	12.9	13.9	14.8	15.5
Iowa	13.9	16.1	15.5	15.4
Mo.	11.0	12.5	12.3	11.0
N. Dak.	10.6	11.2	11.8	11.6
S. Dak.	10.2	11.5	10.7	10.9
Nebr.	12.3	14.0	13.4	13.7
Kans.	12.4	14.3	12.8	13.8
W. N. Cent.	12.16	13.50	13.22	13.60
Md.	15.4	17.3	17.6	17.3
Va.	13.0	14.4	14.6	15.7
W. Va.	12.4	14.3	12.7	12.0
N. C.	12.2	13.4	13.5	13.5
S. C.	10.7	11.9	11.6	10.9
Ga.	8.8	9.2	9.9	9.7
S. Atl.	12.12	13.51	13.64	13.44
Ky.	11.4	13.1	12.7	11.3
Tenn.	10.0	10.8	11.0	10.7
Ala.	8.7	9.0	9.1	8.5
Miss.	6.9	7.0	7.2	6.7
Ark.	7.9	8.3	8.2	7.9
Okla.	8.9	9.6	9.7	9.3
Tex.	7.8	8.5	8.9	8.2
S. Cent.	8.82	9.60	9.76	9.09
Mont.	13.9	14.7	15.3	14.6
Idaho	16.8	18.3	18.2	20.0
Wyo.	14.2	16.9	18.4	15.6
Colo.	13.6	15.8	14.2	15.6
Utah	16.9	17.9	18.9	20.1
Wash.	17.1	18.6	19.4	19.5
Oreg.	15.3	16.4	17.0	15.2
Calif.	17.8	18.3	19.5	19.0
West.	15.98	17.45	18.42	17.66
U.S.	13.29	14.88	14.72	14.70

1/ Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry). Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Averages for some less important dairy States are not shown separately.

CROP REPORT

as of

November 1, 1952

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

November 12, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

OCTOBER EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on : and :hand during October :	Eggs per : 100 layers : During October :	Total eggs produced : Jan.-Oct. incl. :
Div.	1951 : 1952 :	1951 : 1952 : 1951 : 1952 :	1951 : 1952 : 1951 : 1952 :
	Thousands	Number	Millions
Me.	3,384	3,766	1,544 1,538 52 58 504 544
N.H.	2,384	2,336	1,600 1,538 38 36 345 354
Vt.	816	846	1,488 1,510 12 13 130 141
Mass.	5,230	4,752	1,668 1,655 87 79 821 750
R.I.	595	552	1,612 1,699 10 9 89 88
Conn.	3,598	3,398	1,668 1,724 60 59 514 524
N.Y.	12,649	13,294	1,386 1,457 175 194 1,776 1,937
N.J.	14,372	14,565	1,466 1,519 211 221 1,963 2,066
Pa.	20,628	21,800	1,283 1,352 265 225 2,779 3,026
N. Atl.	63,656	65,309	1,430 1,476 910 964 8,921 9,430
Ohio	15,280	15,868	1,271 1,311 194 208 2,233 2,309
Ind.	15,063	15,446	1,321 1,330 199 205 2,170 2,288
Ill.	17,698	17,787	1,197 1,228 212 218 2,525 2,633
Mich.	8,810	8,564	1,203 1,252 106 107 1,341 1,321
Wis.	12,310	12,392	1,206 1,280 148 159 1,861 1,842
E.N. Cent.	69,161	70,057	1,242 1,280 859 897 10,130 10,393
Minn.	22,154	20,380	1,153 1,203 255 245 3,184 3,206
Iowa	25,586	24,578	1,296 1,311 332 322 3,978 4,069
Mo.	15,012	14,426	1,079 1,110 162 160 2,330 2,219
N. Dak.	3,190	3,370	911 952 29 32 463 518
S. Dak.	6,494	6,667	970 1,032 63 69 1,032 1,089
Nebr.	10,306	9,733	1,104 1,100 114 107 1,508 1,506
Kans.	11,480	11,188	1,066 1,153 122 129 1,655 1,655
W.N. Cent.	94,222	90,342	1,143 1,178 1,077 1,064 14,150 14,262
Del.	820	840	1,032 1,070 8 9 114 120
Md.	3,162	3,106	1,076 1,110 34 34 452 445
Va.	7,014	6,834	1,178 1,221 83 83 977 972
W. Va.	3,087	2,813	1,116 1,104 34 31 450 415
N.C.	8,424	8,510	1,088 1,035 92 88 1,062 1,159
S.C.	3,378	3,466	930 905 31 31 414 409
Ga.	5,602	5,714	955 1,004 53 57 698 728
Fla.	2,338	2,321	1,011 1,104 24 26 306 322
S. Atl.	33,825	33,604	1,061 1,068 359 359 4,473 4,570
Ky.	7,704	8,055	1,132 1,122 87 90 1,032 1,065
Tenn.	7,176	7,255	980 964 70 70 888 891
Ala.	5,185	5,326	905 911 47 49 640 651
Miss.	4,810	5,068	834 840 40 43 559 568
Ark.	5,338	4,865	884 893 47 43 664 631
La.	3,112	2,917	837 865 26 25 337 347
Okla.	7,383	6,840	1,035 1,066 76 73 997 980
Tex.	16,914	19,128	998 1,104 169 211 2,295 2,563
S. Cent.	57,622	59,454	975 1,016 562 604 7,412 7,696
Mont.	1,412	1,470	1,091 1,243 15 18 197 214
Idaho	1,516	1,546	1,283 1,358 19 21 224 228
Wyo.	636	614	1,153 1,224 7 8 94 89
Colo.	2,528	2,526	1,014 1,116 26 28 335 359
N. Mex.	806	658	1,014 1,017 8 7 106 100
Ariz.	517	473	1,023 1,150 5 5 71 68
Utah	2,369	2,344	1,380 1,442 33 34 377 375
Nev.	164	160	1,224 1,302 2 2 23 23
Wash.	3,621	4,012	1,624 1,615 59 65 577 647
Oreg.	2,658	2,680	1,457 1,494 39 40 429 465
Calif.	17,930	19,227	1,451 1,488 260 286 2,699 2,981
West.	34,157	35,710	1,385 1,439 473 514 5,132 5,549
U.S.	352,643	354,476	1,202 1,242 4,240 4,402 50,218 51,900

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WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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